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ABSTRACT

This document is designed to show the connection between the required state-written curriculum (courses of study) and the state-tested curriculum (the Alabama High School Graduation Examination and the Stanford Achievement Test, Ninth Edition [Stanford 9]) in Social Studies. The document illustrates that courses of study content standards embody both Alabama High School Graduation Examination and Stanford 9 objectives, demonstrating that local education agencies may feel confident developing local curriculum based on one document: the state course of study. Each page of this document contains four columns. The first is the course of study content standards, and the second places the Alabama High School Graduation Exam objectives, with eligible content, beside the related content standard. The third column contains an "X" for the Stanford 9 correlation to the course of study, indicating that one or more components of the content standard is tested on the Stanford 9. The fourth column is designed for local use; a system may choose to list instructional strategies or resources here. The standards are given for kindergarten through grade 11. (SLD)

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ALABAMA

Social Studies Course of Study - Assessment Correlation

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Classroom Improvement
Division of Instructional Services
State Department of Education
Ed Richardson, State Superintendent of Education

Summer 1999

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SOCIAL STUDIES COURSE OF STUDY — ASSESSMENT CORRELATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgments iii
Introduction iv
Directions for Interpreting the Correlation Document v
Kindergarten 1
1st Grade 20
2nd Grade 45
3rd Grade 71
4th Grade 95
5th Grade 152
6th Grade 241
7th Grade 300
8th Grade 353
9th Grade 367
10th Grade 406
11th Grade 475

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INTRODUCTION

Social Studies Course of Study — Assessment Correlation

An important factor in improving students' achievement is the alignment of written, taught, and tested curricula. The basis of both the taught and tested curricula is the written curriculum—the course of study. This document is designed to show the connection between the required state-written curriculum (courses of study) and the state-tested curriculum (the *Alabama High School Graduation Exam* and the *Stanford Achievement Test*, Ninth Edition, Stanford 9). Courses of study contain content standards that are the blueprints to be used by systems as they align their curricula locally. The content standards in the courses of study prescribe, from the state level, exactly what students should know and be able to do at the conclusion of any grade level or course. In the past, aligning these three types of curriculum may have been a cumbersome task because the standards/objectives were contained in different documents and had to be meshed/combined to create a composite of all state requirements.

This document illustrates that courses of study content standards embody both *Alabama High School Graduation Exam* and Stanford 9 objectives. Local Education Agencies may feel confident in developing local curriculum based on one document—the state course of study. In the elementary grades, course of study content standards are rarely worded in such a fashion as to be easily recognized as *Alabama High School Graduation Exam* standards or objectives. Yet, skills and concepts are identified at each grade level, K-6, that are foundational and prerequisite to the development of graduation exam standards and objectives. The teaching of all content standards in the course of study should adequately prepare students for any state or national assessment.

Directions for Interpreting the Social Studies Course of Study — Assessment Correlation Document

Each page of the document contains four columns. The first column is the course of study content standards; the second column places the *Alabama High School Graduation Exam* objectives, with eligible content, beside the related content standard that must be mastered at this grade level or in this subject. The third column contains an "X," instead of objectives, for the Stanford 9 correlation to the course of study because the Stanford 9 material is copyrighted. The fourth column is designed for local usage; for example, if using the document prior to aligning the curriculum locally, a system may choose to list instructional strategies or resources here.

Efforts have been made to focus teachers' attention on specific and relevant content within each grade. Relevant content within the *Alabama High School Graduation Exam* column is underlined. There may be additional parts of the eligible content that could also be used for instructional emphasis.

Alabama High School Graduation Exam Standards

The following social studies standards are referenced only by number throughout the document.

STANDARD I:
The student will understand the global influence of the pre-colonial and colonial eras of the Western Hemisphere.

STANDARD II:
The student will understand the formation and development of the United States.

STANDARD III:
The student will understand the eras of revolution, expansion, and reform prior to the United States Civil War.

STANDARD IV:
The student will understand concepts related to the United States Civil War Era.

STANDARD V:
The student will understand the concepts and developments of the late 19th to the early 20th centuries.

STANDARD VI:
The student will understand the causes and effects of World War I.

STANDARD VII:
The student will understand the Great Depression and World War II.

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
CITIZENSHIP: LIVING IN MY WORLD			
CONTENT STANDARDS			
Map and Globe Skills			
1. Develop initial map and globe skills.		X	
• Location: Describe self in spatial relationship to other people and objects in the room. Examples: locating the teacher's desk on a map of the classroom, drawing a circle-time picture showing seating of students			
• Direction: Give and follow verbal instructions related to classroom positions (front, back). Example: taking turns in front of the line when traveling through the school			
• Distance: Estimate distance using non-standard measures. Example: measuring length of classroom using book lengths			
• Scale: Compare the differences in size between a person/object and a representation of same.			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
2. Develop an awareness of map and globe representations. Examples: using play dough to create a replica of ocean and land masses; demonstrating mapping from a bird's-eye view by showing apples at eye level on a table and on the floor, then comparing the different views; reading *As the Crow Flies* by Gail Hartman		X	
Information Literacy			
3. Develop initial ability to display information in graphic form. • Graphs Example: making a pictograph of the methods of transportation used in getting to and from school • Maps Example: making a map of the playground as a treasure map for locating hidden treasure		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
3. (continued) • Globes Examples: observing different sizes of globes, noting features such as land forms and water • Time lines Example: recording events on time lines such as holidays, projects, programs, daily news, yesterday, today, tomorrow • Models Example: constructing homes and school using large blocks and props 4. Locate new information and express understanding of the new information in various classroom projects. Examples: Projects—creating a variety of table-top models of houses from around the world, designing local neighborhoods using large appliance boxes, constructing animal homes utilizing various resources Research Resources—pictures, posters, charts, storybooks, fact books,			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
4. (continued) trade books, songs, music, maps and globes, cooperative planning, media center use, computer and technological tools, guest speakers, field trips			
Civic Awareness			
5. Develop an awareness that school is a safe place for learning and working. Examples: *Will I Have a Friend?* by Miriam Cohen, *Annabelle Swift, Kindergartner* by Amy Schwartz		X	
6. Develop an awareness of the reasons for rules in the school setting. Examples: suggesting rules, abiding by rules, understanding reasons for rules, helping make group decisions, developing conflict resolutions		X	
7. Exhibit behaviors that are part of responsible civic life in the school setting resulting in harmonious and socially satisfying relationships with others. • Sharing • Considering the rights, ideas, and feelings of others		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
7. (continued) • Using good manners • Taking turns • Doing chores • Following rules and laws • Accepting consequences			
8. Contribute to solutions of problems that arise in the school setting. Examples: sharing scarce resources, sharing space with others, sharing the teacher with others, bringing activities to conclusion			
9. Become aware of patriotism, country, flag, the Pledge of Allegiance, and patriotic songs.		X	
10. Exhibit personal responsibility for the care of the physical environment. Examples: classroom supplies, personal property, school campus, property of others, use of biodegradable products, gardening, anti-litter projects		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
11. Discover characters and events from literature that demonstrate the impact of one person's behavior upon another. • Consequences of helping others • Consequences of hurting others Example: *Rainbow Fish* by Marcus Pfister		X	
12. Develop an awareness of character traits that appear in literature. • Selected stories • Nursery rhymes • Poetry • Fables • Folk tales Examples: *Frog and Toad Are Friends* by Arnold Lobel, *Berenstein Bears and the Truth* by Stan and Jan Berenstein, *Arthur's Eyes* by Marc Brown			
13. Associate behavioral choices with their resulting impact on self and others. Example: *Me Too!* by Mercer Mayer			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
14. Begin to develop an awareness of local laws and enforcing officials. Example: a visit from a policeman, local judge, sheriff		X	
15. Become aware of safety signs and workers performing safety roles in school and the community. Example: *I Read Signs* by Tana Hoban		X	
Geographic Awareness			
16. Increase awareness of various environments. • Home • School • Neighborhood • Farm Example: *Little House* by Virginia Lee Burton and *Rooster's Off To See The World* by Eric Carle		X	
17. Become familiar with the physical features of the school and the surrounding locality. • Location Examples: crosswalk near the school, flagpole			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
17. (continued) • Place Examples: hilly, flat • Physical systems Example: trees and grass on a playground • Human systems Example: transportation route from home to school • Environment and society Example: improvement of the school neighborhood • Regions Example: model of neighborhood with school, houses, shopping areas			
18. Relate the effects of weather and seasons on daily living. • Personal/family • School grounds • Rural/farms		X	
19. Develop an awareness of the reasons for changes in the environment. • Weather • Time • Human alteration - Positive - Negative		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
20. Demonstrate the ability to construct models of physical structures in the immediate environment. Examples: three-dimensional floor map, table-top model			
Economic Awareness			
21. Identify various workers and their roles in the community. Example: *The Jolly Postman* by Janet and Allen Ahlberg		X	
22. Distinguish between goods and services. Example: creating goods and tangible items made from play dough		X	
23. Distinguish between wants and needs.		X	
24. Distinguish between producers and consumers. Example: using role-playing at a lemonade stand			
25. Describe ways that people in various group settings satisfy wants and needs. • Trading • Purchasing • Savings Example: short drama of a customer buying merchandise in a store		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
26. Identify human-made and natural resources. • Energy • Water • Trees • Soil • Books	V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. - Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers - Sources of power for new industries Examples: oil, electricity - Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio - Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
26. (continued)	- Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie - Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used) Geographic (Note: population maps may be used) Examples: from farm to factory Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
26. (continued)	• Identify, explain, and relate the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive Movement. - Characteristics - Social Role of women Muckrakers Examples: *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair, *History of the Standard Oil Company* by Ida Tarbell Public education Example: Horace Mann - The Niagara Movement W.E.B. DuBois National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) - Atlanta Exposition/ Compromise - Tuskegee Institute Booker T. Washington George Washington Carver - Political *Plessy v. Ferguson* - Alabama's 1901 Constitution		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
26. (continued)	- Progressive Constitutional Amendments and impact 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments - Progressive leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson Examples: antitrust laws such as the Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission, labor reforms, conservation movements, Federal Reserve System - Election of 1912		
27. Trace the production of a product from beginning to end. Example: *Charlie Needs A Cloak* by Tomie DePaola		X	
Historic Awareness			
28. Begin to compare different forms of communication from the past and the present in different times. Examples: Pony Express, telegraph, sending letters by ship, telephone, E-mail		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
29. Begin to compare different forms of transportation from the past and the present in different times. Examples: *Things That Go: A Traveling Alphabet* by Seymour Reit, *Airport* by Byron Barton, *Bernie Drives A Truck* by Derek Radford		X	
30. Recognize growth in one's life. Examples: portfolio, personal history booklets with height and weight charts, pictures taken throughout the year, samples of work		X	
31. Compare and contrast the lives of fictional and non-fictional children in stories of the past and present. Examples: *Young Squanto: The First Thanksgiving* by Andrew Woods, *When I Was Young in the Mountains* by Cynthia Rylant		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
32. Recognize important historical figures in American history through songs, poetry, literature, and drama.	III-1 Identify and evaluate the impact of the American Revolution • Trace and describe the causes, course, and consequences of the Revolutionary War. - Causes Lack of free trade Boston Tea Party Issues of Second Continental Congress Boston Massacre Patrick Henry's speech - Course Leaders Examples: George Washington, Samuel Adams, Paul Revere Military campaigns Examples: Saratoga, Yorktown, Valley Forge - Consequences Treaty of Paris Recognition of independence Territorial acquisition Unfinished business War of 1812: impressment and embargo	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
32. (continued)	III-3 Identify and evaluate the impact of American social and political reform and the emergence of a distinct American culture. • Identify, describe, and/or compare the impact of social, political and economic reforms before the Civil War. - Social reforms before the Civil War Women and women's rights Examples: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth, Susan B. Anthony, Seneca Falls Convention Abolitionists Examples: William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad Other reform movements Examples: Dorothea Dix, temperance, Utopian Communities		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
32. (continued)	- Political and economic reform War of 1812 Course of the War Examples: Horseshoe Bend, Ft. McHenry, New Orleans Consequences of the War Growth of Nationalism Example: tariff protection Marshall's Supreme Court Examples: *Madison v. Marbury* and *Gibbons v. Ogden* Jacksonian Democracy: Common Man Ideal Extension of voting rights Creation of the Spoils System Nullification Crisis Emergence of a distinct American culture Authors and poets Examples: Webster, Emerson, Thoreau, Whitman, Poe, Hawthorne, Irving, Cooper, and Dickinson		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
33. Develop an awareness of current events. • Self • Family • Class • Community • World			
Cultural Awareness			
34. Develop an awareness of the uniqueness of individuals. Examples: characteristics, basic emotions, capabilities			
35. Develop an awareness of how people are the same and yet different. Example: *It Takes A Village* by Fletcher Cowen			
36. Build an understanding of different cultures through the exploration of holidays, customs, and traditions. Examples: singing Irish folk songs — "Michael Finnegan," reading *My Home Country: Ireland Is My Home* by Gini Holland		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
37. Develop an awareness of the lives of children in other places. Example: *Gilberto and the Wind* by Marie Hall Ets	I-1—VII-2 Select time periods from eligible content. **SAMPLE** V-1 Identify and evaluate the events that led to the settlement of the West. • Identify and explain the closing of the frontier and the transition from an agrarian society to an industrial nation during the 1800s. - Indian tribes Examples: new states, U.S. Army and Indian conflicts, buffalo annihilation, and geographic impact - Settlement of the Midwest/ immigrant movement Examples: steel plow, windmill, revolver, barbed wire, and railroad - Changing role of the American farmers Examples: early mechanization of agriculture, farmers' grievances, American agrarian rebellion, Populist Movement, and Alabama farmers	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY: EXPLORING MY WORLD			
CONTENT STANDARDS			
Map and Globe Skills			
1. Extend the development of initial map and globe skills.		X	
• Features: Distinguish between landmasses and bodies of water on maps and globes. Example: continents and oceans			
• Location: Extend comprehension and use of relative terms. Examples: in front of, beside, below, behind, to the right of, next to			
• Location: Identify prominent features of their locality on student-constructed maps and models. Example: creating a map showing location of students' homes, *Me on the Map* by Joan Sweeney			
• Directions: Give and follow directions using relative terms. Examples: to the left of, to the right of, forward, backward			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
1. (continued) • Directions: Become aware of cardinal terms (north, south, east,. west) and associate terms with maps and directions. •Distance: Measure distances using both non-standard and standard measures. • Scale: Compare the differences between the size of the actual school and/or locality to a representation. Examples: pictures, maps, models			
Information Literacy			
2. Extend initial ability to display information in graphic form. • Globes • Maps • Charts Example: *Seasons of Arnold's Apple Tree* by Gail Gibbons • Graphs Example: graphing over time the number of books read		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
2. (continued) • Time lines Example: constructing time lines of classroom activities, school holidays, community activities, current events • Models Example: examining several types of scaled models such as cars, homes, or communities 3. Extend initial ability to locate new information and to express understanding in various classroom projects. Example: imitating activities encountered in reading about other times and other places Research Resources: computer and technological use, storybooks, songs and music, student-generated books, field trips, guest speakers, interviews, pictures, posters, fact and fiction books, maps and globes,			

1st

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
3. (continued) cooperative learning, use of writing portfolios			
Civic Awareness			
4. Extend the range of behaviors, rights, and courtesies that are part of responsible civic life within the school setting. • Working cooperatively • Respecting opinions of others • Proposing actions to benefit the group • Proposing solutions to classroom problems		X	
5. Develop an awareness of government. • Helping establish rules, rewards, and penalties Examples: helping define roles and responsibilities, proposing actions to benefit the group, proposing solutions to classroom problems, selecting/ electing classroom leaders	II-1 Recognize and comprehend the impact of the influences of intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. • Identify and describe the impact and the influence of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. - Magna Carta Political concepts of Locke, Rousseau, and Montesquieu	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
5. (continued)	- Great Awakening - Bill of Rights • Identify and describe models and concepts for central government. - First and Second Continental Congresses - Political parties - Declaration of Independence - Articles of Confederation: strengths and weaknesses - Constitutional Convention State vs. national power Major crises and compromises Debate over ratification Federalist Papers - First American Political Systems Economic differences Jefferson vs. Hamilton Examples: national debt, state debt, banking system - Washington's Farewell Address - Impact of John Marshall on the Supreme Court Judicial Review - *Marbury v. Madison*		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
6. Demonstrate problem-solving behavior. Example: role-playing 7. Analyze character traits encountered in works of literature. Examples: *The Talking Eggs* by Robert Souci, *Amazing Grace* by Mary Hoffman, *Best Friends* by Steven Kellogg, "*Tortoise and the Hare*" — Aesop Fables 8. Identify school leaders and their roles. Examples: principal, librarian, counselor			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
Geographic Awareness 9. Compare features of communities. • Rural • Urban • Natural • Human-made Example: lakes	V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. - Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers - Sources of power for new industries Examples: oil, electricity - Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization.		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
9. (continued)	- Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing - Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie - Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used) Geographic (Note: population maps may be used) Examples: from farm to factory Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions		

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9. (continued)	- Alabama's 1901 Constitution - Progressive Constitutional Amendments and impact 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments - Progressive leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson Examples: antitrust laws such as the Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission, labor reforms, conservation movements, Federal Reserve System - Election of 1912		
10. Relate land use in their locality to the physical features of the land. Examples: physical features—water resources, soil, vegetation land use—residential areas, commercial areas, recreational areas, industrial sites, transportation systems, agricultural areas		X	

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11. Describe the impact of cultural changes on the locality over time. Examples: new neighborhoods, shopping malls, highways	V-1 Identify and evaluate the events that led to the settlement of the West. • Identify and explain the closing of the frontier and the transition from an agrarian society to an industrial nation during the 1800s. - Indian tribes Examples: new states, U.S. Army and Indian conflicts, buffalo annihilation, and geographic impact - Settlement of the Midwest/immigrant movement Examples: steel plow, windmill, revolver, barbed wire, and railroad - Changing role of the American farmers Examples: early mechanization of agriculture, farmers' grievances, American agrarian rebellion, Populist Movement, and Alabama farmers	X	

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12. Develop an awareness of environmental problems in local communities. Example: Earth Day activities		X	
13. Exhibit an awareness of the ways personal actions benefit or harm the local environment. Examples: recycling, littering, volunteering	V-1 Identify and evaluate the events that led to the settlement of the West. • Identify and explain the closing of the frontier and the transition from an agrarian society to an industrial nation during the 1800s. - Indian tribes Examples: new states, U.S. Army and Indian conflicts, buffalo annihilation, and geographic impact - Settlement of the Midwest/immigrant movement Examples: steel plow, windmill, revolver, barbed wire, and railroad	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
13. (continued)	- Changing role of the American farmers Examples: early mechanization of agriculture, farmers' grievances, American agrarian rebellion, Populist Movement, and Alabama farmers V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. - Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers - Sources of power for new industries Examples: oil, electricity - Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio		

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13. (continued)	- Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing - Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie - Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used) Geographic (Note: population maps may be used) Examples: from farm to factory Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions		

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14. Discover why geographic changes occur over time and how these changes affect the people who live and work in the area. Examples: natural disasters, weather patterns, new construction	VII-1 Analyze the advent and impact of the Great Depression and the New Deal on American life. • Political • Economic • Social • Identify and analyze the causes of the Great Depression. - Disparity of income - Stock market speculation - Collapse of farm economy • Identify and analyze the course of the Great Depression and its impact on American life. - Geographic (Note: Maps included) Examples: Dust bowl, Southern Appalachian region, Tennessee Valley, impact on Alabama economy - Hoover's administration - Political and economic FDR's New Deal program Examples: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC),		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
14. (continued)	Social Security, National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), Works Progress Administration (WPA), Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Fair Labor Standards Act - Cultural Examples: movies, radio, fireside chats, homelessness, malnutrition		
Economic Awareness			
15. Compare work in the local community today to work in the past. Example: surveys of family members		X	
16. Develop an understanding of specialized work in service industries. • Repairing or packaging goods • Transporting goods • Marketing goods Examples: finished product traced to its origin, participation in Career Day		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
17. Develop an awareness of exchange systems within the family, school, and community. Examples: chores performed for goods and services, money exchanged for goods and services		X	
18. Develop an awareness of price in the exchange of goods and services. • Money or goods asked for something • Money or goods given for something • Cost of something obtained Examples: purchase price of pencils, lunch, or toy; *Picking Peas for a Penny* by Angela S. Medearis		X	
19. Describe ways people are interdependent within the family, school, and community. Examples: culturally, economically, environmentally, politically		X	
20. Exhibit an appreciation of the way life in a locality is enriched by the world community. Examples: goods and services, literature, music, art	V-1 Identify and evaluate the events that led to the settlement of the West. • Identify and explain the closing of the frontier and the transition from an agrarian society to an industrial nation during the 1800s.		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
20. (continued)	- Indian tribes Examples: new states, U.S. Army and Indian conflicts, buffalo annihilation, and geographic impact - Settlement of the Midwest/immigrant movement Examples: steel plow, windmill, revolver, barbed wire, and railroad - Changing role of the American farmers Examples: early mechanization of agriculture, farmers' grievances, American agrarian rebellion, Populist Movement, and Alabama farmers		
Historic Awareness			
21. Compare transportation today to transportation in the past.		X	
22. Compare the history and features of the local community with a contrasting community. • Rural • Urban			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
22. (continued) • Natural • Human-made Example: *A Country Far Away* by Nigel Gray			
23. Compare the lives of children living today to the lives of children of a different time period.	I-1-VII-2 Select time periods from eligible content. SAMPLE V-1 Identify and evaluate the events that led to the settlement of the West. • Identify and explain the closing of the frontier and the transition from an agrarian society to an industrial nation during the 1800s. - Indian tribes Examples: new states, U.S. Army and Indian conflicts, buffalo annihilation, and geographic impact - Settlement of the Midwest/immigrant movement Examples: steel plow, windmill, revolver, barbed wire, and railroad	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
23. (continued)	- Changing role of the American farmers Examples: early mechanization of agriculture, farmers' grievances, American agrarian rebellion, Populist Movement, and Alabama farmers		
24. Describe how the locality is connected to the larger world geographically and economically now and long ago. Examples: communication–post office, radio station, satellite dish, facsimile, voice mail, answering machine, modem; transportation–highways, railroads, air travel, space travel, *Mr. Grigg's Work* by Cynthia Rlant		X	
25. Analyze the movement of selected people and ideas from place to place over time. Examples: immigration, migration		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
26. Develop an awareness of historical figures. Examples: Thomas Jefferson, Sequoyah, George Washington Carver, John F. Kennedy, Rosa Parks, Mikhail Baryshnikov, Georgia O'Keeffe, Leontyne Price	I-1-VII-2 Select historical figures from eligible content. SAMPLE III-1 Identify and evaluate the impact of the American Revolution. • Trace and describe the causes, course, and consequences of the Revolutionary War. - Causes Lack of free trade Boston Tea Party Issues of Second Continental Congress Boston Massacre Patrick Henry's speech - Course Leaders Examples: George Washington, Samuel Adams, Paul Revere Military campaigns Examples: Saratoga, Yorktown, Valley Forge - Consequences Treaty of Paris Recognition of independence Territorial acquisition	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
26. (continued)	Unfinished business War of 1812: impressment and embargo		
Cultural Awareness			
27. Describe the origins of holidays in various cultures. Example: *Village of Round and Square Houses* by Ann Grifalconi		X	
28. Describe traditions of various cultures noting similarities and differences.		X	
29. Become acquainted with various cultures encountered in stories from literature. Examples of aspects of culture: beliefs, customs, ceremonies, traditions, social practices, moral teachings, *Raven: A Trickster Tale From the Pacific Northwest* by Gerald McDermott		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
30. Retell stories about communities in other times and places that reflect cultural diversity and commonality. Example: *Knots On A Counting Rope* by Bill Martin Jr. and John Archambalut 31. Exhibit an understanding of cultural diversity found in the classroom, in the locality, and in the world. Examples: family members, classmates' family members			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
INTERDEPENDENCE: MAKING A DIFFERENCE IN OUR WORLD **CONTENT STANDARDS** **Map and Globe Skills**			
1. Develop map and globe skills appropriate to developmental level and grade level. • Features: Demonstrate a working knowledge of maps and globes in classroom activities. - Hemispheres - North Pole - South Pole - Continents - Equator - Arctic Circle - Antarctic Circle Example: creating salt maps • Symbols: Become aware of symbols used in map legends. Example: compass rose • Symbols: Be able to invent symbols to represent objects in student-made maps. • Location: Be able to locate on maps and globes major landmasses and bodies of water associated with characters encountered in fiction and non-fiction.		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
1. (continued) • Location: Be able to locate sites on a map associated with food production, transportation, and sale. Example: locating production sites found on the labels of canned foods • Directions: Apply knowledge of cardinal directions in classroom activities. Examples: going on a treasure hunt, driving a toy car on a large floor map, *Roxaboxen* by Alice McLerran, *Make Way For Ducklings* by Robert McCloskey • Scale: Be able to evaluate several routes on simple maps to find the shortest route between two points. Example: *As the Crow Flies* by Gail Hartman			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
Information Literacy			
2. Develop the ability to interpret and display information in graphic form. • Maps • Globes • Charts Examples: creating a chart to display types of transportation used to move people now and long ago, *I Go With My Family to Grandma's* by Riki Levinson • Graphs Example: graphing the number of students in the class born in the local area versus students born out of the area • Time lines Example: developing a time line displaying significant events in family histories, class histories, and historic events	I-1—VII-2 Select notable examples from eligible content. SAMPLE III-1 Identify and evaluate the impact of the American Revolution. • Trace and describe the causes, course, and consequences of the Revolutionary War. - Causes Lack of free trade Boston Tea Party Issues of Second Continental Congress Boston Massacre Patrick Henry's speech - Course Leaders Examples: George Washington, Samuel Adams, Paul Revere Military campaigns Examples: Saratoga, Yorktown, Valley Forge - Consequences Treaty of Paris	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
2. (continued)	Recognition of independence Territorial acquisition Unfinished business War of 1812: impressment and embargo		
3. Develop the ability to locate new information and to express understanding of this information in various classroom projects. Example: imitating activities from other times and other places encountered in talks with grandparents and other "old-timers" Research Resources: cooperative learning groups, computer programs and technological use, speakers, field trips, writing portfolios, topics, pictures, posters, charts, fact and fiction books, songs and music, interviews		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
Civic Awareness			
4. Identify reasons for rules.		X	
5. Extend awareness of the role of government. • Roles of community leaders and officials Examples: law enforcement officials, religious leaders, local government officials			
6. Develop an initial understanding of the election process and the duties of political leaders. Example: mock elections		X	
7. Develop an awareness of the basic values and principles of American democracy. Examples: truth, justice, patriotism	II-2 Identify and comprehend the provisions of essential documents of the United States government. • Declaration of Independence • Constitution • Bill of Rights • 13th, 14th, 15th, and 19th Amendments	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
7. (continued)	• Identify, explain, describe, and/or compare the provisions of essential documents of the United States Government. - Declaration of Independence Philosophical background Concept of equality Social Contract Theory - Basics of the Constitution Preamble Separation of Powers Federal System Elastic Clause Bill of Rights 13th, 14th, 15th, & 19th Amendments Violations Examples: Black Codes, Jim Crow Laws • Relate Separation of Powers, Federal System, and the Bill of Rights to colonial experiences.		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
8. Develop a respect for human rights including those of individuals and minorities. Example: *Elmer* by David McKee	III-2 Identify and evaluate the Era of Expansion. Note: Use map on territorial expansion. • Trace and compare the expansion of the United States from 1783-1853. - Territorial expansion Treaty of Paris - 1783 Land Ordinance - 1785 Northwest Ordinance - 1787 - Louisiana Purchase Background Lewis and Clark expedition - Economic nationalism during the "Era of Good Feeling" Economic Issues Examples: internal improvements, Henry Clay's American System Alabama Statehood Missouri Compromise Monroe Doctrine - Westward Expansion Indian Removal Act Example: Trail of Tears (Note: Alabama may be included)	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
8. (continued)	Pre-Civil War expansion west of the Mississippi Examples: Santa Fe, Oregon, Mormon, and California trails; Gold Rush - Growing sectional divisions Texas Independence Mexican War Example: Manifest Destiny III-3 Identify and evaluate the impact of American social and political reform and the emergence of a distinct American culture. • Identify, describe, and/or compare the impact of social, political and economic reforms before the Civil War. - Social reforms before the Civil War Women and women's rights Examples: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth, Susan B. Anthony, Seneca Falls Convention		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
8. (continued)	Abolitionists Examples: William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad Other reform movements Examples: Dorothea Dix, temperance, Utopian Communities • Identify, describe, and/or compare the impact of social, political, and economic reforms before the Civil War. - Political and economic reform War of 1812 Course of the War Examples: Horseshoe Bend, Ft. McHenry, New Orleans		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
8. (continued)	Consequences of the War Growth of Nationalism Example: tariff protection Marshall's Supreme Court Examples: *Madison v. Marbury* and *Gibbons v. Ogden* Jacksonian Democracy: Common Man Ideal Extension of voting rights Creation of the Spoils System Nullification Crisis Emergence of a distinct American culture Authors and poets Examples: Webster, Emerson, Thoreau, Whitman, Poe, Hawthorne, Irving, Cooper, and Dickinson		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
Geographic Awareness			
9. Relate the study of significant people to the elements of geography. • The world in spatial terms Example: pins placed on an appropriate map to show locality or birthplace of significant people • Places and regions Example: photographs and pictures of architectural features in the community designed and/or built by local craftspeople and architects, highlighted areas on a large local map depicting recreation places visited during a period of time such as week, month • Environment and society Example: comparisons of antique and modern tools and machines used by family members to change the physical environment		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
9. (continued) • Human systems Example: stories written by students about places families visit for recreation • Physical systems Examples: oceans, rivers • Use of geography Example: community changes			
10. Identify ways the natural environment affects occupational opportunities. Examples: landforms, soil, water sources, climate, plants, animals		X	
11. Identify ways people affect the land. Example: *Letting Swift River Go* by Jane Yolen		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
12. Develop an initial awareness of geographic concepts related to the food industry. • Climate • Soil fertility • Water sources • Natural disasters • Overuse of farmlands • Urban development • Regional diversity in agriculture • Transportation networks		X	
Economic Awareness			
13. Become aware of the role of government in regulating goods and services. Example: food industry		X	
14. Identify workers who supply people's daily needs. • Producers • Processors • Distributors		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
15. Develop an awareness of specialization and interdependence as they relate to workers in the food industry. Examples: benefits and drawbacks of specialization, instances of ways that specialization creates interdependence			
16. Develop an awareness of the resources used in the production of goods and services in the food industry. • Natural • Human • Capital Example: *Milk From the Cow to the Carton* by Aliki		X	
17. Explain how scarcity of resources requires people to make choices about goods and services in the food industry.		X	
18. Develop an understanding of international trade. Example: production and distribution of food products, clothing labels			
19. Develop an awareness of occupational opportunities that have evolved from conservation and resource management. Examples: scientists, environmental engineers, waste managers			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
20. Develop an understanding of the impact of technology on occupations related to goods and services. • Communication Examples: facsimile, satellite technology, Internet • Agriculture Examples: automatic sprinklers, hydroponics, fertilizers • Transportation Examples: rapid delivery systems, refrigerated transports • Health care Examples: diagnostic procedures, laser surgery			
Historic Awareness			
21. Develop a sense of history through the examination of family histories. Examples: family tree, location of family origin, migration of family to present location, family photos or letters, family adventures, family legends, Grandparents Day, interviews, *Long Way to a New Land* by Joan Sandin, *Watch the Stars Come Out* by Riki Levinson, *Home Place* by Crescent Dragonwagon		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
22. Compare transportation methods of families now to those used by families long ago. Example: murals depicting past and present	III-2 Identify and evaluate the Era of Expansion. Note: Use map on territorial expansion. • Trace and compare the expansion of the United States from 1783-1853. - Territorial expansion Treaty of Paris - 1783 Land Ordinance - 1785 Northwest Ordinance - 1787 - Louisiana Purchase Background Lewis and Clark expedition - Economic nationalism during the "Era of Good Feeling" Economic Issues Examples: internal improvements, Henry Clay's American System Alabama Statehood Missouri Compromise Monroe Doctrine	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
22. (continued)	- Westward Expansion Indian Removal Act Example: Trail of Tears (Note: Alabama may be included) Pre-Civil War expansion west of the Mississippi Examples: Santa Fe, Oregon, Mormon, and California trails; Gold Rush - Growing sectional divisions Texas Independence Mexican War Example: Manifest Destiny		
23. Compare occupations of family members now to those of family members long ago. Examples: Pioneer Day, Career Day		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
24. Identify major celebrations of events in U.S. history. Examples: Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, Veterans Day, Memorial Day, Presidents Day	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development and divergence. Note: Emphasis on the United States. • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - Motivation - Subsequent action • Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies • Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
24. (continued)	• Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord II-1 Recognize and comprehend the impact of the influences of intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. • Identify and describe the impact and the influence of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. - Magna Carta - Political concepts of Locke, Rousseau, and Montesquieu - Great Awakening - Bill of Rights		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
24. (continued)	• Identify and describe models and concepts for central government. - First and Second Continental Congresses - Political parties - Declaration of Independence - Articles of Confederation: strengths and weaknesses - Constitutional Convention State vs. national power Major crises and compromises Debate over ratification Federalist Papers - First American Political Systems Economic differences Jefferson vs. Hamilton Examples: national debt, state debt, banking system - Washington's Farewell Address - Impact of John Marshall on the Supreme Court Judicial Review - *Marbury v. Madison*		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
24. (continued)	VI-1 Evaluate the causes of World War I. • Socioeconomic climate of the United States European economy • Nationalism, Imperialism, Militarism • Identify and explain American imperialism and territorial expansion prior to World War I. - Search for raw materials - Global balance of power - Hawaiian Islands - Spanish American War Examples: Yellow press, Rough Riders, Cuba and the Philippines - Open Door Policy - Panama Canal Example: William C. Gorgas - Roosevelt's Corollary • Identify and analyze America's involvement in World War I. - Causes of the war: long term and immediate - Causes of the United States' entry into the war		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
24. (continued)	- Mobilization - American military role (Note: no specific battles) - Homefront - Technological innovations - Treaty of Versailles • Trace and explain global transformation: European nationalism and Western imperialism. - Economic roots of imperialism - Imperialist ideology Nationalism and militarism: Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary Social Darwinism Racism - European colonialism and rivalries in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East - United States imperialism Examples: Philippines, Cuba, Central America VI-2 Analyze the effects of World War I. • American's rejection of world leadership • American culture • Racial conflicts		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
24. (continued)	• Identify and analyze the course and consequences of World War I. - Course Plans Attrition on the Western front Technology - Consequences Political Social Economic - Post World War I Era League of Nations Wilson's support and congressional rejection - Unfinished business World War II • Identify and explain the development of post-war American culture. - Roaring Twenties Arts and humanities American writers Harlem Renaissance Jazz age Example: W. C. Handy Mass entertainment		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
24. (continued)	Technological innovations Examples: aviation, automobiles, home appliances Underside of the 1920s Examples: poverty, unorganized labor force, decline in farm incomes, conditions in Alabama, invalidation of anti-child labor laws, prohibition, racism Women's issues Examples: Margaret Sanger, Zelda Fitzgerald - Racial and ethnic conflict —1920s and 1930s Red scare Sacco and Vanzetti case Ku Klux Klan activities Black migration to northern cities Racial violence Examples: riots and lynchings Immigration laws of the 1920s		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
25. Associate significant historical and contemporary political figures with the impact they have had on our society. Examples: George Washington, Paul Revere, Abigail Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Davy Crockett, Susan B. Anthony, Eleanor Roosevelt, Martin Luther King, Rosa Parks, Sandra Day O'Conner, Elizabeth Dole, Colin Powell	I-1—VII-2 Select historical figures from eligible content. SAMPLE III-1 Identify and evaluate the impact of the American Revolution. • Trace and describe the causes, course, and consequences of the Revolutionary War. - Causes Lack of free trade Boston Tea Party Issues of Second Continental Congress Boston Massacre Patrick Henry's speech - Course Leaders Examples: George Washington, Samuel Adams, Paul Revere Military campaigns Examples: Saratoga, Yorktown, Valley Forge - Consequences Treaty of Paris Recognition of independence Territorial acquisition Unfinished business War of 1812: impressment and embargo	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
Cultural Awareness			
26. Describe the contributions of significant individuals who have affected our lives. Examples: Clara Barton, Thomas Hart Benton, Andrew Carnegie, Roberto Clemente, Marie Curie, John Dewey, Thomas Edison, Bill Gates, Jane Goodall, Alex Haley, Cal Ripkin, Jr., Jackie Robinson, Jonas Salk, Julia Tutwiler		X	
27. Recognize individuals of various cultures who have contributed significantly to the arts and humanities. Examples: Leonard Bernstein, Aaron Copland, Duke Ellington, George Gershwin, Lois Lenski, Robert McClosky, Beverly Sills, Phyllis Wheatley, Mother Teresa, Princess Diana			
28. Recognize similarities and differences among family culture and the cultures of appropriate literary characters. Example: *Keeping Quilt* by Patricia Polacco			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
THE LAND AND ITS PEOPLE **CONTENT STANDARDS** **Map and Globe Skills** 1. Extend their development of map and globe skills. • Symbols: Associate symbols with features of thematic maps. Examples: locating different Native American groups on a map of the United States using a colored dot system, creating a map of the United States using graphics to identify different types of land cover and vegetation • Features: Demonstrate a working knowledge of maps and globes in classroom activities. - Hemispheres - Prime Meridian - International Date Line - North Pole		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
1. (continued) - South Pole - Equator - Tropic of Capricorn - Tropic of Cancer - Arctic Circle - Antarctic Circle - Compass rose - Latitude - Longitude - Continents - Oceans - Mountain ranges - River systems • Location: Demonstrate an understanding of simple grid systems created for and applied to various maps. Example: establishing the absolute location of early American cities • Direction: Apply understanding of compass reading in selected activities. Example: acting out orienteering with and without a compass such as the movement of Native Americans, voyages of Europeans • Scale: Become aware of relationships between time and distance.			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
1. (continued) Examples: discussing and recording the time it takes to travel from one world region to another, *From Sea to Shining Sea* by Amy Cohn			
Information Literacy			
2. Know how to interpret and display information and data using various graphic organizers. • Maps • Globes • Charts • Graphs • Time lines • Tables Example: creating an illustrated time line tracing events associated with European and African settlements		X	
3. Use references for independent investigations of selected topics. • Atlas • Computer • Dictionary • Encyclopedia		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
3. (continued) • Media Center Example: accessing information on the Internet, on CD-ROM, on laser disks			
The Land of the Early Native Americans			
4. Describe the natural environment of North America. • River systems • Physical geography - Land forms - Natural regions • Natural resources - Native wildlife - Vegetation		X	
5. Relate the elements of geography to the time of the early Native Americans. • The world in spatial terms Example: student-generated maps or models showing landforms and bodies of water in a selected Native American community • Places and regions Examples: a three-dimensional model of a Native American village, field	V-1 Identify and evaluate the events that led to the settlement of the West. • Identify and explain the closing of the frontier and the transition from an agrarian society to an industrial nation during the 1800s. - Indian tribes Examples: new states, U.S. Army and Indian	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
5. (continued) trip to a Native American site, listings of common characteristics shared by selected Native American communities • Environment and society Example: stories about Native Americans that describe adaptations to the environment such as clothing, crops, building materials • Human systems Example: group discussions about types of transportation used by Native Americans • Physical systems Examples: oceans, rivers, climates • Uses of geography Example: location of settlements	conflicts, buffalo annihilation, and geographic impact - Settlement of the Midwest/immigrant movement Examples: steel plow, windmill, revolver, barbed wire, and railroad - Changing role of the American farmers Examples: early mechanization of agriculture, farmers' grievances, American agrarian rebellion, Populist Movement, and Alabama farmers		
6. Compare different groups of Native Americans. • Food • Shelter • Clothing	III-2 Identify and evaluate the Era of Expansion. Note: Use map on territorial expansion.	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
6. (continued)	• Trace and compare the expansion of the United States from 1783-1853. - Territorial expansion Treaty of Paris - 1783 Land Ordinance - 1785 Northwest Ordinance - 1787 - Louisiana Purchase Background Lewis and Clark expedition - Economic nationalism during the "Era of Good Feeling" Economic Issues Examples: internal improvements, Henry Clay's American System Alabama Statehood Missouri Compromise Monroe Doctrine - Westward expansion Indian Removal Act Example: Trail of Tears (Note: Alabama may be included)	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
6. (continued)	Pre-Civil War expansion west of the Mississippi Examples: Santa Fe, Oregon, Mormon, and California trails; Gold Rush - Growing sectional divisions Texas Independence Mexican War Example: Manifest Destiny V-I Identify and evaluate the events that led to the settlement of the West. • Identify and explain the closing of the frontier and the transition from an agrarian society to an industrial nation during the 1800s. - Indian tribes Examples: new states, U.S. Army and Indian conflicts, buffalo annihilation, and geographic impact - Settlement of the Midwest/immigrant movement		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
6. (continued)	Examples: steel plow, windmill, revolver, barbed wire, and railroad - Changing role of the American farmers Examples: early mechanization of agriculture, farmers' grievances, American agrarian rebellion, Populist, Movement, and Alabama farmers		
7. Relate the movement of various Native American groups to features of the natural environment. Examples: mountains, deserts, rivers, plains, woodlands	III-2 Identify and evaluate the Era of Expansion. Note: Use map on territorial expansion. • Trace and compare the expansion of the United States from 1783-1853. - Territorial expansion Treaty of Paris - 1783 Land Ordinance - 1785 Northwest Ordinance - 1787 - Louisiana Purchase Background Lewis and Clark expedition		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
7. (continued)	- Economic nationalism during the "Era of Good Feeling" Economic Issues Examples: internal improvements, Henry Clay's American System Alabama Statehood Missouri Compromise Monroe Doctrine - Westward Expansion Indian Removal Act Example: Trail of Tears (Note: Alabama may be included) Pre-Civil War expansion west of the Mississippi Examples: Santa Fe, Oregon, Mormon, and California trails; Gold Rush - Growing sectional divisions Texas Independence Mexican War Example: Manifest Destiny		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
8. Describe how the natural environment influenced the development of Native American cultures. Examples: how their villages looked, why their villages were located where they were, which structures were built, how those structures were related to the climate, what methods and forms of production and exchange were used	III-2 Identify and evaluate the Era of Expansion. Note: Use map on territorial expansion. • Trace and compare the expansion of the United States from 1783-1853. - Territorial expansion Treaty of Paris - 1783 Land Ordinance - 1785 Northwest Ordinance - 1787 - Louisiana Purchase Background Lewis and Clark expedition - Economic nationalism during the "Era of Good Feeling" Economic Issues Examples: internal improvements, Henry Clay's American System Alabama Statehood Missouri Compromise Monroe Doctrine - Westward Expansion Indian Removal Act Example: Trail of Tears (Note: Alabama may be included)	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
8. (continued)	Pre-Civil War expansion west of the Mississippi Examples: Santa Fe, Oregon, Mormon, and California trails; Gold Rush - Growing sectional divisions Texas Independence Mexican War Example: Manifest Destiny		
9. Compare cultural aspects of selected Native American groups. Examples: tribal identity, art, religion, folklore, customs, traditions, political structures, *The Legend of the Bluebonnet* by Tomie DePaola, *The Popcorn Book* by Tomie DePaola	III-2 Identify and evaluate the Era of Expansion. Note: Use map on territorial expansion. • Trace and compare the expansion of the United States from 1783-1853. - Territorial expansion Treaty of Paris - 1783 Land Ordinance - 1785 Northwest Ordinance - 1787 - Louisiana Purchase Background Lewis and Clark expedition	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
9. (continued)	- Economic nationalism during the "Era of Good Feeling" Economic Issues Examples: internal improvements, Henry Clay's, American System Alabama Statehood Missouri Compromise Monroe Doctrine - Westward Expansion Indian Removal Act Example: Trail of Tears (Note: Alabama may be included) Pre-Civil War expansion west of the Mississippi Examples: Santa Fe, Oregon, Mormon, and California trails; Gold Rush - Growing sectional divisions Texas Independence Mexican War Example: Manifest Destiny		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
10. Investigate Native American concepts of government. Examples: League of Iroquois, The Great Council of the Muscogee Nation (Creek), system of federalism of the Lakota			
Settlement of the Land			
11. Describe relationships between early settlements and the natural environment. • Choice of settlement sites • Basic needs of settlers • Occupations of settlers • Clearing land • Use of natural resources Examples: hunting, farming, fishing, mining	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development and divergence. Note: Emphasis on the United States. • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - Motivation - Subsequent action • Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
11. (continued)	• Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses • Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		
12. Identify the formation of various forms of governing. Examples: religious principles, English Common Law, Mayflower Compact	II-1 Recognize and comprehend the impact of the influences of intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States.	X	

3rd

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
12. (continued)	• Identify and describe the impact and the influence of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. - Magna Carta - Political concepts of Locke, Rousseau, and Montesquieu - Great Awakening - Bill of Rights • Identify and describe models and concepts for central government. - First and Second Continental Congresses - Political parties - Declaration of Independence - Articles of Confederation: strengths and weaknesses - Constitutional Convention State vs. national power Major crises and compromises Debate over ratification Federalist Papers - First American Political Systems Economic differences		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
12. (continued)	Jefferson vs. Hamilton Examples: national debt, state debt, banking system - Washington's Farewell Address - Impact of John Marshall on the Supreme Court Judicial Review - *Marbury v. Madison*		
13. Describe land use by Native American and European settlements. Examples: *Wagon Wheels* by Barbara Brenner, *Little House in the Big Woods* by Laura Ingalls Wilder	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development and divergence. Note: Emphasis on the United States. • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - Motivation - Subsequent action • Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
13. (continued)	• Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses • Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		
14. Demonstrate an understanding of the movement of Europeans and Africans to America. • Routes • Motivation • Obstacles	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development and divergence. Note: Emphasis on the United States. • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
14. (continued)	• Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - Motivation - Subsequent action • Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies • Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses • Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
15. Compare the lives of Europeans and Africans during the exploration and settlement of America. • Locations • Cultures • Economic systems • Political systems	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development and divergence. Note: Emphasis on the United States. • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - Motivation - Subsequent action • Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange - Destabilization of Native American societies • Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
15. (continued)	• Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		
Interaction Between Land and People			
16. Describe natural features. • Physical characteristics • Natural resources • Interdependency		X	
17. Evaluate how land use affects the land and its inhabitants. • Economy Examples: agriculture; industry; transportation; *House on Maple Street* by Bonnie Pryor; *A River Ran Wild; An Environmental History* by Lynne Cherry		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
18. Identify examples of land rights and responsibilities of citizens. Examples: public parks, home ownership, public buildings		X	
19. Develop an understanding of the reasons for the location of human-made places. Examples: cities, highway systems, industrial areas, recreational areas, agricultural areas		X	
The Land and Its People Today			
20. Relate current events to their historical foundation. Examples: Independence Day, Veterans Day, election day, census-taking			
21. Compare careers of the past to careers of the present. Example: *General Store* by Bobbie Kalman			
22. Differentiate between producers and consumers. Examples: sellers and buyers, low cost versus high cost, supply and demand, customer service		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
23. Differentiate among county, state, and country.		X	
24. Distinguish among local, state, and national governments. • Leaders • Structure Examples: local—elected mayor and council; state—executive, legislative, judicial	II-2 Identify and comprehend the provisions of essential documents of the United States government. • Declaration of Independence • Constitution • Bill of Rights • 13th, 14, 15, and 19th Amendments • Identify, explain, describe, and/or compare the provisions of essential documents of the United States Government. - Declaration of Independence Philosophical background Concept of equality Social Contract Theory - Basics of the Constitution Preamble Separation of Powers Federal System Elastic Clause Bill of Rights 13th, 14th, 15th, & 19th Amendments Violations Examples: Black Codes, Jim Crow Laws	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
24. (continued)	• Relate Separation of Powers, Federal System, and the Bill of Rights to colonial experiences.		
25. State the term of office for various political offices.		X	
26. Assess a situation concerning public safety. Example: *Bumper to Bumper: A Traffic Jam* by Jakki Wood		X	
27. Identify patriotic symbols. • State • National Example: *We The People* by Peter Spier	II-2 Identify and comprehend the provisions of essential documents of the United States government. • Declaration of Independence • Constitution • Bill of Rights • 13th, 14th, 15th, and 19th Amendments • Identify, explain, describe, and/or compare the provisions of essential documents of the United States Government. - Declaration of Independence Philosophical background Concept of equality Social Contract Theory		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
	- Basics of the Constitution Preamble Separation of Powers Federal System Elastic Clause Bill of Rights 13th, 14th, 15th, & 19th Amendments Violations Examples: Black Codes, Jim Crow Laws • Relate Separation of Powers, Federal System, and the Bill of Rights to colonial experiences.		
28. Examine the effects of changing technologies on the global community. Examples: irrigation methods, compass, telegraph, E-mail, satellite communication, Internet			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
ALABAMA HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY			
CONTENT STANDARDS			
Map and Globe Skills			
1. Extend the development of map and globe skills. • Features: Extend knowledge of symbolic systems through work with various thematic maps of Alabama. Examples of natural characteristics: weather/climate maps, physical-relief maps, land-cover maps Examples of human characteristics: transportation maps, political boundary maps, economic development maps, land-use maps • Location: Apply an understanding of intermediate directions (NE, SE, NW, SW) in various classroom activities.		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
1. (continued) Examples: locating major cities and their home county in Alabama; giving directions about how to move from one location to another; locating major cities in regions of the United States such as Washington, D. C., Atlanta, GA, Sacramento, CA, Denver, CO; Oklahoma City, OK, New York City, NY, Phoenix, AZ, Detroit, MI • Direction: Demonstrate orientation skills by following and giving specific verbal instructions. Examples: describe the location of Montgomery relative to other major cities using an Alabama map, describe the location of Alabama relative to other states and countries using a world map or globe.			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
1. (continued) • Distance: Use a scale to measure distances between places. Compare distances between places using a scale and mileage markers. • Scale: Understand variations in a scale. Examples: examine a variety of maps using different scales, draw representations of the classroom using various proportions			
Information Literacy			
2. Interpret and display information and data using various graphic organizers. • Maps • Globes • Charts • Graphs • Illustrations • Tables • Time lines		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
3. Apply reference skills in independent investigations of selected topics. • Atlas • Electronic resources • Dictionary • Encyclopedia • Media center		X	
Alabama's Physical Location and Characteristics			
4. Comprehend the geographic link between Alabama and regions of the United States. • Land regions • River systems		X	
5. Describe the natural environment of Alabama including significant geographical features. • Mountains • Valleys • Bodies of water • Landform regions - Highland Rim - Cumberland Plateau - Ridge and Valley - Piedmont - Coastal Plain		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
Alabama's Earliest Inhabitants			
6. Investigate significant methods of obtaining prehistoric and historical data. • Archaeological study • Research of literature • Use of primary sources • Personal interviews			
7. Identify the major characteristics of prehistoric Indians: Paleo, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian. • Approximate times of existence • Culture • Government • Economy - Hunting - Farming - Trading		X	
8. Assess the impact of European contact on Native American populations in Alabama. • Epidemics • Reorganization of tribes	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development and divergence. Note: Emphasis on the United States. • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
8. (continued)	• Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - Motivation - Subsequent action • Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies • Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses • Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
8. (continued)	- Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord • Identify and describe the impact and the influence of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. - Magna Carta - Political concepts of Locke, Rousseau, and Montesquieu - Great Awakening - Bill of Rights • Identify and describe models and concepts for central government. - First and Second Continental Congresses - Political parties - Declaration of Independence - Articles of Confederation: strengths and weaknesses - Constitutional Convention State vs. national power Major crises and compromises Debate over ratification Federalist Papers		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
9. Describe historic Indians of Alabama after European contact. • Name and location during selected time periods - Choctaw - Cherokee Example: *Dancing Drum: A Cherokee Legend* by Terri Cohlene - Chickasaw - Creek (Muskogee) • Culture Examples: folklore, games, dance, music • Government • Economy • Significant personalities	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development and divergence. Note: Emphasis on the United States. • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - Motivation - Subsequent action • Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies • Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
9. (continued)	• Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		
10. Describe aspects of the lives of historic Indians of Alabama. Example: projects reflecting cultural aspects of historic Indians	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development and divergence. Note: Emphasis on the United States. • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - Motivation - Subsequent action	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies		*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
10. (continued)		• Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies • Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses • Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		
11. Explain lasting contributions made by Alabama's earliest inhabitants. Examples: place names, food, folk traditions, recreation	I-1	Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development and divergence. Note: Emphasis on the United States. • Economic • Political • Social		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
11. (continued)	• Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - Motivation - Subsequent action • Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies • Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses • Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
Early European Exploration and Settlement			
12. Describe European exploration and settlements in Alabama and identify reasons for and consequences of each. • Spanish explorations and settlements - Piñeda - de Sota - de Luna • French explorations and settlements - Iberville Le Moyne - Bienville Le Moyne • British explorations and settlements	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development and divergence. Note: Emphasis on the United States. • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - -Motivation - Subsequent action • Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies • Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
12. (continued)	• Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		
13. Describe the origin of conflict between Europeans and Indians. • Exploration • Trading • Land expansion Examples: Tecumseh, Shawnee Rebel, Rober Cwiklik			
14. Summarize the distinguishing features of the Creek Civil War and the Creek War. • Causes • Battles • Personalities • Results	III-3 Identify and evaluate the impact of American social and political reform and the emergence of a distinct American culture. • Identify , describe, and/or compare the impact of social, political, and economic reforms before the Civil War. - Social reforms before the Civil War		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
14. (continued)	Women and women's rights Examples: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth, Susan B. Anthony, Seneca Falls Convention Abolitionists Examples: William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad Other reform movements Examples: Dorothea Dix, temperance, Utopian Communities • Identify, describe, and/or compare the impact of social, political, and economic reforms before the Civil War. - Political and economic reform War of 1812 Course of the War Examples: Horseshoe Bend, Ft. McHenry, New Orleans		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
14. (continued)	Consequences of the War Growth of Nationalism Example: tariff protection Marshall's Supreme Court Examples: *Madison v. Marbury* and *Gibbons v. Ogden* Jacksonian Democracy: Common Man Ideal Extension of voting rights Creation of the Spoils System Nullification Crisis Emergence of a distinct American culture Authors and poets Examples: Webster, Emerson, Thoreau, Whitman, Poe, Hawthorne, Irving, Cooper, and Dickinson		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
15. Explain the effects of European domination over Native Americans in Alabama from 1519 to 1815. • Social • Political • Economic			
Alabama in the Nineteenth Century			
16. Illustrate the impact of the expansion of American settlements on Indian society in Alabama. Examples: lands sold by William McIntosh, *Trail of Tears* by Conrad Stein	III-2 Identify and evaluate the Era of Expansion. Note: Use map on territorial expansion. • Trace and compare the expansion of the United States from 1783-1853. - Territorial expansion Treaty of Paris - 1783 Land Ordinance - 1785 Northwest Ordinance - 1787 - Louisiana Purchase Background Lewis and Clark expedition - Economic nationalism during the "Era of Good Feeling" Economic Issues Examples: internal improvements, Henry Clay's American System Alabama Statehood	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
16. (continued)	Missouri Compromise Monroe Doctrine - Westward Expansion Indian Removal Act Example: Trail of Tears (Note: Alabama may be included) Pre-Civil War expansion west of the Mississippi Examples: Santa Fe, Oregon, Mormon, and California trails; Gold Rush - Growing sectional divisions Texas Independence Mexican War Example: Manifest Destiny		
17. Relate geographical features of Alabama to the movement of Alabama settlers during the nineteenth century. • Mountains • Rivers • Valleys • Plains • Soils		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
18. Describe life in early nineteenth-century settlements in Alabama. • Locations • Modes of transportation • Family life/social life • Classes of people • Importance of religion • Land speculators and squatters • Music, dancing, storytelling • Early schools • Economic development		X	
19. Summarize the important aspects of Alabama's entry into statehood. • Land surveys • Establishment of political boundaries • First constitution - Organization of the three branches of government • Governors William W. Bibb and Thomas Bibb	III-2 Identify and evaluate the Era of Expansion. Note: Use map on territorial expansion. • Trace and compare the expansion of the United States from 1783-1853. - Territorial expansion Treaty of Paris - 1783 Land Ordinance – 1785 Northwest Ordinance - 1787 - Louisiana Purchase Background Lewis and Clark expedition		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
19. (continued	- Economic nationalism during the "Era of Good Feeling" Economic Issues Examples: internal improvements, Henry Clay's American System Alabama Statehood Missouri Compromise Monroe Doctrine - Westward Expansion Indian Removal Act Example: Trail of Tears (Note: Alabama may be included) Pre-Civil War expansion west of the Mississippi Examples: Santa Fe, Oregon, Mormon, and California trails; Gold Rush - Growing sectional divisions Texas Independence Mexican War Example: Manifest Destiny		
20. Explain reasons for the change in locations of Alabama's state capital. • St. Stephens • Huntsville • Cahaba • Tuscaloosa • Montgomery			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
21. Explain the importance of natural resources and land regions to the beginnings of industry and the development of Alabama's economy. • First factories • Advent of stagecoaches, railroads, steamboats • Development of plantation economy • Yeoman farmers	V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. - Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers - Sources of power for new industries Examples: oil, electricity - Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio - Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
21. (continued)	- Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie - Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used) Geographic (Note: population maps may be used) Examples: from farm to factory Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions • Identify, explain, and relate the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive Movement. - Characteristics - Social Role of women		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
21. (continued)	Muckrakers Examples: *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair, *History of the Standard Oil Company* by Ida Tarbell Public education Example: Horace Mann - The Niagara Movement W.E.B. DuBois National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) - Atlanta Exposition/ Compromise - Tuskegee Institute Booker T. Washington George Washington Carver - Political *Plessy v. Ferguson* - Alabama's 1901 Constitution - Progressive Constitutional Amendments and impact 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments - Progressive leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
21. (continued)	Examples: antitrust laws such as the Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission, labor reforms, conservation movements, Federal Reserve System - Election of 1912		
22. Compare local and regional life on plantations (owners and slaves to the life of the townspeople and those who lived on small farms. • Transportation • Homes • Arts • Education • Economics Examples: *Alabama Angels* by Mary Barwick, *Alabama Angels in L.A. (Lower Alabama)* by Mary Barwick		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
23. Analyze slavery's impact on Alabama's society. • Psychological injustices • Economic conditions • Religious experience • Codes/legal basis • Family division • Music • Folk traditions		X	
24. Explain reasons for Alabama's secession from the Union. • Internal sectionalism - Slavery - States' rights • Economic disagreements	IV-1 Identify and evaluate events, causes, and effects of the Civil War Era. • Recognize and analyze the factors leading to sectional division. - Compromise of 1850 - Fugitive Slave Act - Kansas-Nebraska Act - Formation of Republican Party - Dred Scott Decision - John Brown Raid • Identify and relate the election of Lincoln to the division of the nation. - Background Issues debated Democratic Party split		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
24. (continued)	- Secession and the federal response Examples: formation of Confederacy (Note: include Montgomery, Alabama), Ft. Sumter, Northern goals, Southern goals - Northern Alabama's perspective on secession (Note: include Winston County, Alabama, and western counties of Virginia) Pockets of resistance to secession • Identify and analyze the non-military events of the Civil War. - Political Example: creation of black military units - Economic Example: Homestead Act, Morrill-Land Grant Act - Cultural Example: draft opposition, Emancipation Proclamation - Legal Example: suspension of the Writ of Habeus Corpus		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
24. (continued)	• Examine the military defeat of the Confederacy. - Geographic Examples: Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, Sherman's March - Political Gettysburg Address - Economic Lee's surrender Cost of War • Identify and compare the successes and failures of the Reconstruction Era and the emergence of the New South. - Plans for Reconstruction Lincoln's Plan Congressional Plan - Radical Reconstruction Examples: Southern Military Districts, Black Codes, carpetbaggers, scalawags, organized resistance groups - Presidency of U.S. Grant - End of Reconstruction Examples: election of 1876, Compromise of 1877		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
	- The New South Politics Industrialization Race relations Example: Jim Crow Laws Black cultural structures Examples: schools, churches, and family		
25. Describe Alabama's role in the organization of the Confederacy. • Secession convention • Montgomery as first capital • Inauguration ceremony for governmental leaders	IV-1 Identify and evaluate events, causes, and effects of the Civil War Era. • Recognize and analyze the factors leading to sectional division. - Compromise of 1850 - Fugitive Slave Act - Kansas-Nebraska Act - Formation of Republican Party - Dred Scott Decision - John Brown Raid • Identify and relate the election of Lincoln to the division of the nation. - Background Issues debated Democratic Party split	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
25. (continued)	- Secession and the federal response Examples: formation of Confederacy (Note: include Montgomery, Alabama), Ft. Sumter, Northern goals, Southern goals - Northern Alabama's perspective on secession (Note: include Winston County, Alabama, and western counties of Virginia) Pockets of resistance to secession • Identify and analyze the non-military events of the Civil War. - Political Example: creation of black military units - Economic Example: Homestead Act, Morrill-Land Grant Act - Cultural Example: draft opposition, Emancipation Proclamation - Legal Example: suspension of the Writ of Habeus Corpus		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
25. (continued)	• Examine the military defeat of the Confederacy. - Geographic Examples: Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, Sherman's March - Political Gettysburg Address - Economic Lee's surrender Cost of War • Identify and compare the successes and failures of the Reconstruction Era and the emergence of the New South. - Plans for Reconstruction Lincoln's Plan Congressional Plan - Radical Reconstruction Examples: Southern Military Districts, Black Codes, carpetbaggers, scalawags, organized resistance groups - Presidency of U.S. Grant - End of Reconstruction Examples: election of 1876, Compromise of 1877		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
25. (continued)	- The New South Politics Industrialization Race relations Example: Jim Crow Laws Black cultural structures Examples: schools, churches, and family		
26. Summarize major aspects of Alabama's role in the Civil War. Examples: economic importance of the Port of Mobile, Selma as an armament center, Alabama troops in the Battle of Gettysburg	IV-1 Identify and evaluate events, causes, and effects of the Civil War Era. • Recognize and analyze the factors leading to sectional division. - Compromise of 1850 - Fugitive Slave Act - Kansas-Nebraska Act - Formation of Republican Party - Dred Scott Decision - John Brown Raid • Identify and relate the election of Lincoln to the division of the nation. - Background Issues debated Democratic Party split		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
26. (continued)	- Secession and the federal response Examples: formation of Confederacy (Note: include Montgomery, Alabama), Ft. Sumter, Northern goals, Southern goals - Northern Alabama's perspective on secession (Note: include Winston County, Alabama, and western counties of Virginia) Pockets of resistance to secession • Identify and analyze the non-military events of the Civil War. - Political Example: creation of black military units - Economic Example: Homestead Act, Morrill-Land Grant Act - Cultural Example: draft opposition, Emancipation Proclamation		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
26. (continued)	- Legal Example: suspension of the Writ of Habeus Corpus • Examine the military defeat of the Confederacy. - Geographic Examples: Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, Sherman's March - Political Gettysburg Address - Economic Lee's surrender Cost of war • Identify and compare the successes and failures of the Reconstruction Era and the emergence of the New South. - Plans for Reconstruction Lincoln's Plan Congressional Plan - Radical Reconstruction Examples: Southern Military Districts, Black Codes, carpetbaggers, scalawags, organized resistance groups - Presidency of U.S. Grant		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
26. (continued)	- End of Reconstruction Examples: election of 1876, Compromise of 1877 - The New South Politics Industrialization Race relations Example: Jim Crow Laws Black cultural structures Examples: schools, churches, and family		
27. Describe hardships experienced by Alabamians as a result of the Civil War. • Economic conditions - Collapse of economic structure - Destruction of infrastructure • High casualty rates		X	
28. Summarize aspects of the Reconstruction period in Alabama. • Military rule • Freedman's Bureau • Carpetbaggers and scalawags • Constitution of 1867 • Alabama's readmittance to the Union • Role of Blacks in politics • Sharecropping	IV-1 Identify and evaluate events, causes, and effects of the Civil War Era. • Recognize and analyze the factors leading to sectional division. - Compromise of 1850 - Fugitive Slave Act - Kansas-Nebraska Act		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
28. (continued)	- Formation of Republican Party - Dred Scott Decision - John Brown Raid • Identify and relate the election of Lincoln to the division of the nation. - Background Issues debated Democratic Party split - Secession and the federal response Examples: formation of Confederacy (Note: include Montgomery, Alabama), Ft. Sumter, Northern goals, Southern goals - Northern Alabama's perspective on secession (Note: include Winston County, Alabama, and western counties of Virginia) Pockets of resistance to secession • Identify and analyze the non-military events of the Civil War. - Political Example: creation of black military units		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
28. (continued)	- Economic Example: Homestead Act, Morrill-Land Grant Act - Cultural Example: draft opposition, Emancipation Proclamation - Legal Example: suspension of the Writ of Habeus Corpus • Examine the military defeat of the Confederacy. - Geographic Examples: Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, Sherman's March - Political Gettysburg Address - Economic Lee's surrender Cost of War • Identify and compare the successes and failures of the Reconstruction Era and the emergence of the New South. - Plans for Reconstruction Lincoln's Plan Congressional Plan		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
28. (continued)	- Radical Reconstruction Examples: Southern Military Districts, Black Codes, carpetbaggers, scalawags, organized resistance groups - Presidency of U.S. Grant - End of Reconstruction Examples: election of 1876, Compromise of 1877 - The New South Politics Industrialization Race relations Example: Jim Crow Laws Black cultural structures Examples: schools, churches, and family		
29. Explain the development of industry and trade in Alabama, nationally and internationally, in the late nineteenth century using maps, globes, and time lines. • Major cities • Natural resources • Transportation systems	V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization.	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
29. (continued)	- Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers - Sources of power for new industries Examples: oil, electricity - Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio - Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing - Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie - Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used)		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
29. (continued)	Geographic (Note: population maps may be used) Examples: from farm to factory Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions • Identify, explain, and relate the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive Movement. - Characteristics - Social Role of women Muckrakers Examples: *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair, *History of the Standard Oil Company* by Ida Tarbell Public education Example: Horace Mann		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
29. (continued)	- The Niagara Movement W.E.B. DuBois National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) - Atlanta Exposition/ Compromise - Tuskegee Institute Booker T. Washington George Washington Carver - Political *Plessy v. Ferguson* - Alabama's 1901 Constitution - Progressive Constitutional Amendments and impact 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments - Progressive leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson Examples: antitrust laws such as the Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission, labor reforms, conservation movements, Federal Reserve System - Election of 1912		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
30. Explain Alabama's changing role of international trade in agriculture in the late nineteenth century.			
31. Describe the role of Alabamians in the Spanish-American War. • Richmond Pearson Hobson • Dr. William Crawford Gorgas • Joseph "Fighting Joe" Wheeler	VI-1 Evaluate the causes of World War I. • Socioeconomic climate of the United States • European economy • Nationalism, Imperialism, Militarism • Identify and explain American imperialism and territorial expansion prior to World War I. - Search for raw materials - Global balance of power - Hawaiian Islands - Spanish American War Examples: yellow press, Rough Riders, Cuba and the Philippines - Open Door Policy - Panama Canal Example: William C. Gorgas - Roosevelt's Corollary	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
31. (continued)	• Identify and analyze America's involvement in World War I. - Causes of the war: long term and immediate - Causes of the United States' entry into the war - Mobilization - American military role (Note: no specific battles) - Homefront - Technological innovations - Treaty of Versailles • Trace and explain global transformation: European nationalism and Western imperialism. - Economic roots of imperialism - Imperialist ideology Nationalism and militarism: Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary Social Darwinism Racism - European colonialism and rivalries in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East - United States imperialism Examples: Philippines, Cuba, Central America		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
32. Understand the development of public and private education during the nineteenth century.		X	
33. Describe aspects of Alabama society in the late nineteenth century. • Race relations • Culture • Lifestyles of people • Politics • Economic development		X	
Alabama in the Twentieth Century and Beyond			
34. Explain the impact of the voting rights revision in the Constitution of 1901. • Restriction of eligible voters Example: rights and responsibilities			
35. Describe how certain technological advancements brought change at the beginning of the twentieth century. Examples: electricity, telephone, blast furnaces, cameras, typewriters, auto-mobiles, streetcars			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
36. Recognize contributions made by Alabamians during the first half of the twentieth century. • Julia Tutwiler • George Washington Carver • Booker T. Washington • Helen Keller • W. C. Handy • Maria Fearing • Hugo Black	V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. - Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers - Sources of power for new industries Examples: oil, electricity - Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio - Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
36. (continued)	- Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie - Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used) Geographic (Note: population maps may be used) Examples: from farm to factory Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions • Identify, explain, and relate the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive Movement. - Characteristics - Social Role of women		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
36. (continued)	Muckrakers Examples: *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair, *History of the Standard Oil Company* by Ida Tarbell Public education Example: Horace Mann - The Niagara Movement W.E.B. DuBois National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) - Atlanta Exposition/ Compromise - Tuskegee Institute Booker T. Washington George Washington Carver - Political *Plessy v. Ferguson* - Alabama's 1901 Constitution - Progressive Constitutional Amendments and impact 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
36. (continued)	- Progressive leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson Examples: antitrust laws such as the Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission, labor reforms, conservation movements, Federal Reserve System - Election of 1912		
37. Describe the economic conditions of Alabama in the early twentieth century. • Industry • Agriculture • Poverty Example: plight of sharecroppers	V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. - Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers - Sources of power for new industries Examples: oil, electricity - Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
37. (continued)	- Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing - Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie - Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used) Geographic (Note: population maps may be used) Examples: from farm to factory Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
37. (continued)	• Identify, explain, and relate the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive Movement. - Characteristics - Social Role of women Muckrakers Examples: *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair, *History of the Standard Oil Company* by Ida Tarbell Public education Example: Horace Mann - The Niagara Movement W.E.B. DuBois National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) - Atlanta Exposition/ Compromise - Tuskegee Institute Booker T. Washington George Washington Carver - Political *Plessy v. Ferguson* - Alabama's 1901 Constitution		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
37. (continued)	- Progressive Constitutional Amendments and impact 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments - Progressive leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson Examples: antitrust laws such as the Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission, labor reforms, conservation movements, Federal Reserve System - Election of 1912		
38. Describe the role of Alabama's Rainbow Division in World War I. Example: examining newspaper clippings about Alabama troops	VI-1 Evaluate the causes of World War I. • Socioeconomic climate of the United States • European economy • Nationalism, Imperialism, Militarism • Identify and explain American imperialism and territorial expansion prior to World War I. - Search for raw materials - Global balance of power - Hawaiian Islands		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
38. (continued)	- Spanish American War Examples: Yellow press, Rough Riders, Cuba and the Philippines - Open Door Policy Panama Canal Example: William C. Gorgas - Roosevelt's Corollary • Identify and analyze America's involvement in World War I. - Causes of the war: long term and immediate - Causes of the United States' entry into the war - Mobilization - American military role (Note: no specific battles) - Homefront - Technological innovations - Treaty of Versailles • Trace and explain global transformation: European nationalism and Western imperialism. - Economic roots of imperialism		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
	- Imperilalist ideology Nationalism and militarism: Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary Social Darwinism Racism - European colonialism and rivalries in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East - United States imperialism Examples: Philippines, Cuba, Central America		
39. Explain the effect of the economic boom of the 1920s and the era of the Great Depression on the different socioeconomic groups in Alabama. • Overcropping • Unemployment and poverty • Federal programs - Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) - Works Projects Administration (WPA) - Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) • Inflation	VI-2 Analyze the effects of World War I. • American's rejection of world leadership • American culture • Racial conflicts • Identify and analyze the course and consequences of World War I. - Course Plans Attrition on the Western front Technology - Consequences Political Social Economic	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
39. (continued)	- Post World War I Era League of Nations Wilson's support and congressional rejection - Unfinished business World War II • Identify and explain the development of post-war American culture. - Roaring Twenties Arts and humanities American writers Harlem Renaissance Jazz age Example: W. C. Handy Mass entertainment Technological innovations Examples: aviation, automobiles, home appliances Underside of the 1920s Examples: poverty, unorganized labor force, decline in farm incomes, conditions in Alabama, invalidation of anti-child labor laws, prohibition, racism Woman's issues Examples: Margaret Sanger, Zelda Fitzgerald		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
39. (continued)	- Racial and ethnic conflict - 1920s and 1930s Red Scare Sacco and Vanzetti case Ku Klux Klan activities Black migration to northern cities Racial violence Examples: riots and lynchings Immigration laws of the 1920s		
40. Describe the impact of World War II on Alabamians. • Participants in the war Example: Tuskegee Airmen • Black migration to the North and West - Economic motivations - Dreams of freedom • Economic life - Women in the work force - Rationing and inflation	VII-2 Analyze American's involvement in World War II. • Identify and analyze America's involvement in World War II. - Causes Europe Munich Conference Invasion of Poland Asia Japanese expansion Attack on Pearl Harbor - Homefront Women's participation: industry and volunteerism Rationing War bonds Japanese internment		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
40. (continued)	- Political leaders Examples: FDR, Stalin, Churchill, Hitler, Mussolini - Military Participation Turning points Examples: Stalingrad, Midway, North Africa, Normandy Military leaders Eisenhower MacArthur - Holocaust Liberation of concentration camps - Scientific and technological developments Atomic bomb: Hiroshima and Nagasaki • Compare America's involvement in World War II to World War I.		
41. Identify recent governors of Alabama and their major programs. Example: George C. Wallace—free textbooks			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
42. Describe the structure of state and local government in modern-day Alabama. • State Government - Executive - Judicial - Legislative • Local government - Cities - Counties		X	
43. Describe significant aspects of the Civil Rights Movement in Alabama. • People Examples: Martin Luther King, Jr.; George C. Wallace; Frank M. Johnson; Rosa Parks • Events Examples: Montgomery Bus Boycott, Birmingham church bombing, Selma-to-Montgomery March • 1964 Civil Rights Act • 1965 Voting Rights Act		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
44. Summarize the impact of the Civil Rights Movement on life in Alabama. • Politics • Culture • Economics		X	
45. Recognize Alabamians from the last half of the twentieth century who have made notable contributions to the state and the nation. Examples: Oscar Adams, Tom Bevill, Harper Lee, Kathryn Tucker Windham, Howell Heflin, Hank Aaron, William Sibert, Lurleen B. Wallace, Alabama (singing group), Hugo Black, Percy Julian, Robert Van de Graaff			
46. Describe Alabama's changing economy in the twentieth century. • Technology • Tourism • Agriculture • Alabama as part of the global economy Examples: U.S. Space and Rocket Center, Alabama State Docks		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
47. Explain the role of Alabama's river systems in its technological and economic development. Examples: Tennessee and Tombigbee waterways, Tennessee System, Black Warrior - Tombigbee System		X	
48. Locate significant places in present-day Alabama. • Cities • Transportation routes • Rivers • Counties • Tourist attractions Examples: current aerial photographs, satellite maps, weather maps			
49. Analyze the impact of the population growth on the natural environment. • Cities • Major road systems • Demographics • Natural resources			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
UNITED STATES STUDIES: BEGINNINGS TO 1900			
CONTENT STANDARDS			
Map and Globe Skills			
1. Extend the development of map and globe skills.		X	
• Features: Locate major geographic features associated with the study of America's history. Examples: ocean currents, prevailing winds, large forests, major rivers, significant mountain ranges			
• Relative Location: Use cardinal and intermediate directions to describe the relative location of selected places in North America. Examples: Maine in the northeastern United States, Mexico to the south of the United States, the Atlantic Ocean on the eastern border of Georgia			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
1. (continued) • Absolute Location: Use a grid system to describe the absolute location of selected places encountered during the study of America's history. - Latitude and longitude Example: comparing climates of places in America with countries of the origin of early settlers - Equator - Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn - Arctic and Antarctic Circles - Prime Meridian, International Date Line relative to North America and the world • Directions: Extend orientation skills by following and giving specific cardinal directions and verbal instructions. Example: describing proposed trade and exploration routes through the eyes of the explorers • Scale: Compare differences found on a variety of scales. Example: comparing a local area map with a map of a larger area such as Jamestown			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
1. (continued) with the 13 colonies or with the North American continent			
Information Literacy			
2. Read, interpret, and organize information using a variety of sources and tools. • Charts • Globes • Graphs • Illustrations • Maps • Time lines • Tables		X	
3. Apply reference skills in independent investigations of selected topics. • Atlases • Electronic resources Example: accessing information on the Internet • Dictionaries • Reference books • Media centers • Newspapers • Databases		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
Beginnings: Prehistoric Settlements and Native American Life			
4. Describe the natural environment of North America. • River systems • Physical geography - Land forms - Natural regions - Native wildlife and vegetation • Natural resources		X	
5. Explain the causes and effects of migration and settlement in prehistoric America. Examples: land bridge, diffusion of Indian culture		X	
6. Discuss the progression of culture of the early American people. • Big game hunters • Hunters - Gatherers • Farmers			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
7. Analyze the different cultures of Native American groups by geographic regions. • Impact of the environment Examples: natural resources, society • Conflict and cooperation Examples: cultural differences, hunting rights, *Women in American Indian Society* by Rayna Green • Government Examples: intra-tribal, inter-tribal, *The Native Americans - An Illustrated History* by Michael Regan • Economy Examples: occupations, trading patterns, tools, weapons • Religion Examples: legends, *The Women Who Fell From the Sky: The Iroquois' Story* by John Bierhorst		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
European Exploration and Early Settlement: 1400s - 1600s			
8. Assess the impact of the Age of Discovery upon European society. • European exploration Examples: Marco Polo, Prince Henry, *Prince Henry the Navigator* by Leonard Fischer, Bartolomew Dias, Vasco da Gama • Earliest explorers of North America Examples: Leif Ericson - "Leif the Lucky", *Leif Ericson and the Vikings* by Charnan Simon, Christopher Columbus, *Where Are You Going Christopher Columbus?* by Jean Fritz, *The Discovery of the Americas* by Maestro • Spanish exploration and settlement of North America Examples: Balboa, Magellan, Ponce de Leon, de Soto, Coronado, Cortés, Pizzarro, Father Serra and the California Missions	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development and divergence. (Note: Emphasis on the United States.) • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - Motivation - Subsequent action • Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies • Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
8. (continued) • French exploration and settlement of North America Examples: Cartier, Champlain, Marquette, Joliet, LaSalle, fur trading posts	- Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses • Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		
9. Describe the impact of the early European exploration and settlement on Native American cultures. • Cultural significance Examples: new foods, religion, breakup of families, languages, diseases, medicines, clothing • Conflict and cooperation Examples: weapons, trade items, shelters, "Columbian Exchange"	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development and divergence. (Note: Emphasis on the United States.) • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - Motivation - Subsequent action	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
9. (continued)	• Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies • Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses • Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
10. Analyze the English settlement of North America. • Reasons Examples: religious freedom, trade and profit, adventure • Success of settlements Examples: economic, political, social • Interaction with native Americans Examples: crops, trade, land use • Interaction among colonies Examples: religion, land, trade, boundaries • Interaction with other nations Examples: land, hunting rights	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development and divergence. (Note: Emphasis on the United States.) • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation - Motivation - Subsequent action • Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies • Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
10. (continued)	• Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		
English Colonization: 1600s-1763			
11. Explain the significance of Jamestown as the first permanent settlement. • Leadership Examples: John Smith, John Rolfe, Lord De La Ware • Native American relationships Examples: Powhatan, Pocahontas • Economics Examples: cash crop (tobacco), plantation system, indentured servants, African slaves • Government Example: House of Burgesses • Society Examples: "starving time," families, *A Lion to Guard Us* by Clyde Robert Bulla	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development and divergence. (Note: Emphasis on the United States.) • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation - Motivation - Subsequent action	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
11. (continued)	• Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. • Destabilization of Native American societies • Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses • Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
12. Explain the causes and effects of the French and Indian War. • Geographic • Political • Cultural	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development and divergence. (Note: Emphasis on the United States.) • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation - Motivation - Subsequent action • Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies • Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
12. (continued)	• Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		
13. Describe the location and natural environment of the three primary groups—Northern, Middle, Southern—of English colonies. • Climate Examples: crops, health, housing styles • Land Example: mountain ranges as barrier to migration • River systems Examples: fall line, development of cities • Forests Examples: shipbuilding, housing		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
14. Demonstrate an understanding of representative government in Colonial America. Example: Massachusetts town meetings	II-1 Recognize and comprehend the impact of the influences of intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. • Identify and describe the impact and the influence of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. - Magna Carta - Political concepts of Locke, Rousseau, and Montesquieu - Great Awakening - Bill of Rights • Identify and describe models and concepts for central government. - First and Second Continental Congresses - Political parties - Declaration of Independence - Articles of Confederation: strengths and weaknesses - Constitutional Convention State vs. national power Major crises and compromises Debate over ratification Federalist Papers	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
14. (continued)	- First American Political Systems Economic differences Jefferson vs. Hamilton Examples: national debt, state debt, banking system - Washington's Farewell Address - Impact of John Marshall on the Supreme Court Judicial Review - *Marbury v. Madison*		
15. Explore the social changes that led to the Protestant Reformation. Examples: ethical values, laws, "established church" (Church of England)	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development and divergence. (Note: Emphasis on the United States.) • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - Motivation - Subsequent action	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
15. (continued)	• Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies • Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses • Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
16. Investigate the role of law in Colonial America by translating and interpreting primary and secondary sources. Examples: The Mayflower Compact, *The Mayflower Compact: Documents of Freedom* by Fran L. Dorovan, English common law	II-1 Recognize and comprehend the impact of the influences of intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. • Identify and describe the impact and the influence of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. - Magna Carta - Political concepts of Locke, Rousseau, and Montesquieu - Great Awakening - Bill of Rights • Identify and describe models and concepts for central government. - First and Second Continental Congresses - Political parties - Declaration of Independence - Articles of Confederation: strengths and weaknesses - Constitutional Convention State vs. national power Major crises and compromises Debate over ratification Federalist Papers	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
16. (continued)	- First American Political Systems Economic differences Jefferson vs. Hamilton Examples: national debt, state debt, banking system - Washington's Farewell Address - Impact of John Marshall on the Supreme Court Judicial Review - *Marbury v. Madison*		
17. Discuss colonial trade routes and their impact on society. • Triangular Trade (slave trade) Example: *The First Passage: Blacks in the Americas 1502 - 1617* by Colin Palmer • Cotton/indigo trade in the southern colonies			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
18. Discuss the emergence of the American culture during colonization. • Daily life Examples: Noah Webster and the English language, types of work, use of land, leisure activities, *Race, Class, and Politics: Essays on American Colonial and Revolutionary Society* by Gary Nash, *Colonial Life* by Bobbie Kalmah • Religious influences Examples: Protestants, Puritans, Quakers, Anglicans, Catholics, *The Great Awakening* by George Whitefield, "Peaceable Kingdom" by Edward Hicks, Jonathan Edward's sermon "Sinners in the Hand of an Angry God"	III-3 Identify and evaluate the impact of American social and political reform and the emergence of a distinct American culture. • Identify, describe, and/or compare the impact of social, political, and economic reforms before the Civil War. - Social reforms before the Civil War Women and women's rights Examples: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth, Susan B. Anthony, Seneca Falls Convention Abolitionists Examples: William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Fredrick Douglass, Harriet Tubman and the Under-ground Railroad Other reform movements Examples: Dorothea Dix, temperance, Utopian Communities		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
18. (continued)	• Identify, describe, and/or compare the impact of social, political, and economic reforms before the Civil War. - Political and economic reform War of 1812 Course of the War Examples: Horseshoe Bend, Ft. McHenry, New Orleans Consequences of the War Growth of Nationalism Example: tariff protection Marshall's Supreme Court Examples: *Madison v. Marbury* and *Gibbons v. Ogden* Jacksonian Democracy: Common Man Ideal Extension of voting rights Creation of the Spoils System Nullification Crisis		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
18. (continued)	Emergence of a distinct American culture Authors and poets Examples: Webster, Emerson, Thoreau, Whitman, Poe, Hawthorne, Irving, Cooper, and Dickinson		
19. Describe the culture of the African slaves in Colonial America. Examples: food, clothing, shelter, roles as workers, recreation, education, Ancient Africa and the Atlantic Slave Trade: Voices in African American History, compiled by Modern Curriculum Press, The Kidnapped Prince: The Life of Olaudah Equiano by Ann Cameron			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
Gaining Independence: 1763-1783			
20. Explore the social factors and events leading up to the American Revolution. • French and Indian War Examples: land, taxation, relationship with Indians, relationship with France • British actions Examples: Stamp Act, Quartering Act, Writs of Assistance, Intolerable Acts • Colonial reactions Examples: Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, boycotts, smuggling	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development and divergence. (Note: Emphasis on the United States.) • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - Motivation - Subsequent action • Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies • Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
20. (continued)	• Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		
21. Describe efforts of groups in the American colonies to mobilize support for independence from England. Examples: Minutemen, Committee of Correspondence, Sons of Liberty, First Continental Congress, "The Ride of Paul Revere" by Henry W. Longfellow	III-1 Identify and evaluate the impact of the American Revolution. • Trace and describe the causes, course, and consequences of the Revolutionary War. - Causes Lack of free trade Boston Tea Party Issues of Second Continental Congress Boston Massacre Patrick Henry's speech - Course Leaders Examples: George Washington, Samuel Adams, Paul Revere		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
21. (continued)	Military campaigns Examples: Saratoga, Yorktown, Valley Forge - Consequences Treaty of Paris Recognition of independence Territorial acquisition Unfinished business War of 1812: impressment and embargo		
22. Describe the political and social differences among colonists in America. • Patriots • Loyalists	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development and divergence. (Note: Emphasis on the United States.) • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - Motivation - Subsequent action	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
22. (continued)	• Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies • Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses • Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
23. Summarize major points in the Declaration of Independence. • Purpose • Explanation • Grievances against King George III	II-2 Identify and comprehend the provisions of essential documents of the United States government. • Declaration of Independence • Constitution • Bill of Rights • 13th, 14th, 15th, and 19th Amendments • Identify, explain, describe, and/or compare the provisions of essential documents of the United States Government. - Declaration of Independence Philosophical background Concept of equality Social Contract Theory - Basics of the Constitution Preamble Separation of Powers Federal System Elastic Cause Bill of Rights 13th, 14th, 15th, & 19th Amendments Violations Examples: Black Codes, Jim Crow Laws • Relate Separation of Powers, Federal System, and the Bill of Rights to colonial experiences.		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
24. Analyze the importance of selected writings related to American independence. Examples: *Common Sense* by Thomas Paine, Patrick Henry's "The Call to Arms" (Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death speech)	III-1 Identify and evaluate the impact of the American Revolution. • Trace and describe the causes, course, and consequences of the Revolutionary War. - Causes Lack of free trade Boston Tea Party Issues of Second Continental Congress Boston Massacre Patrick Henry's speech - Course Leaders Examples: George Washington, Samuel Adams, Paul Revere Military campaigns Examples: Saratoga, Yorktown, Valley Forge - Consequences Treaty of Paris Recognition of independence Territorial acquisition Unfinished business War of 1812: impressment and embargo	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
25. Explain the important people and events of the American Revolution. • Battles - Lexington-Concord - Bunker Hill/Breed's Hill Example: music - "Yankee Doodle" - Saratoga - Yorktown • Issues • Results • Personalities - John Paul Jones - Nathan Hale - George Washington Example: art - "Washington Crossing the Delaware" by Gilbert Stuart - Benedict Arnold - Francis Marion "Swamp Fox" - Cornwallis • Home front - Women Examples: Molly Pitcher, Sybil Ludington, Deborah Sampson, Betsy Ross - Blacks Examples: Crispus Attucks, Salem Poor, Peter Salem	III-1 Identify and evaluate the impact of the American Revolution. • Trace and describe the causes, course, and consequences of the Revolutionary War. - Causes Lack of free trade Boston Tea Party Issues of Second Continental Congress Boston Massacre Patrick Henry's speech - Course Leaders Examples: George Washington, Samuel Adams, Paul Revere Military campaigns Examples: Saratoga, Yorktown, Valley Forge - Consequences Treaty of Paris Recognition of independence Territorial acquisition Unfinished business War of 1812: impressment and embargo	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
The Forming and Growth of a Nation: 1776-1859			
26. Summarize the contributions of significant individuals to the establishment of the United States of America. Examples: Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, George Washington, Alexander Hamilton	II-1 Recognize and comprehend the impact of the influences of intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. • Identify and describe the impact and the influence of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. - Magna Carta - Political concepts of Locke, Rousseau, and Montesquieu - Great Awakening - Bill of Rights • Identify and describe models and concepts for central government. - First and Second Continental Congresses - Political parties - Declaration of Independence - Articles of Confederation: strengths and weaknesses	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
26. (continued)	- Constitutional Convention State vs. national power Major crises and compromises Debate over ratification Federalist Papers - First American Political Systems Economic differences Jefferson vs. Hamilton Examples: national debt, state debt, banking system - Washington's Farewell Address - Impact of John Marshall on the Supreme Court Judicial Review - *Marbury v. Madison*		
27. Identify the reasons for the failure of the Articles of Confederation. Examples: individual currencies, unwillingness to help the Continental Army, inability to tax	II-1 Recognize and comprehend the impact of the influences of intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. • Identify and describe the impact and the influence of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. - Magna Carta	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
27. (continued)	- Political concepts of Locke, Rousseau, and Montesquieu - Great Awakening - Bill of Rights • Identify and describe models and concepts for central government. - First and Second Continental Congresses - Political parties - Declaration of Independence - Articles of Confederation: strengths and weaknesses - Constitutional Convention State vs. national power Major crises and compromises Debate over ratification Federalist Papers - First American Political Systems Economic differences Jefferson vs. Hamilton Examples: national debt, state debt, banking system - Washington's Farewell Address - Impact of John Marshall on the Supreme Court Judicial Review - *Marbury v. Madison*		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
28. Discuss the major aspects of the Constitutional Convention. • Major personalities and their roles Examples: James Madison, Ben Franklin, George Washington, Alexander Hamilton • Key issues Examples: Great Compromise, Three-Fifths Compromise • Results	II-1 Recognize and comprehend the impact of the influences of intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. • Identify and describe the impact and the influence of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. - Magna Carta - Political concepts of Locke, Rousseau, and Montesquieu - Great Awakening - Bill of Rights • Identify and describe models and concepts for central government. - First and Second Continental Congresses - Political parties - Declaration of Independence - Articles of Confederation: strengths and weaknesses - Constitutional Convention State vs. national power Major crises and compromises Debate over ratification Federalist Papers	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
28. (continued)	- First American Political Systems - Economic differences Jefferson vs. Hamilton Examples: national debt, state debt, banking system - Washington's Farewell Address - Impact of John Marshall on the Supreme Court Judicial Review - *Marbury v. Madison*		
29. Explain major concepts of the United States Constitution. • Three branches of government • Relationship between government and people Examples: voting, taxes, government services • Separation of powers Example: function and levels of government • Democratic republic • Checks and balances Example: *We the People* by Center for Civic Education	II-1 Recognize and comprehend the impact of the influences of intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. • Identify and describe the impact and the influence of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. - Magna Carta - Political concepts of Locke, Rousseau, and Montesquieu - Great Awakening - Bill of Rights	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
29. (continued)	• Identify and describe models and concepts for central government. - First and Second Continental Congresses - Political parties - Declaration of Independence - Articles of Confederation: strengths and weaknesses - Constitutional Convention State vs. national power Major crises and compromises Debate over ratification Federalist Papers - First American Political Systems Economic differences Jefferson vs. Hamilton Examples: national debt, state debt, banking system - Washington's Farewell Address - Impact of John Marshall on the Supreme Court Judicial Review - *Marbury v. Madison*		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
29. (continued)	II-2 Identify and comprehend the provisions of essential documents of the United States government. • Declaration of Independence • Constitution • Bill of Rights • 13th, 14th, 15th, and 19th Amendments • Identify, explain, describe, and/or compare the provisions of essential documents of the United States Government. - Declaration of Independence Philosophical background Concept of equality Social Contract Theory - Basics of the Constitution Preamble Separation of Powers Federal System Elastic Cause Bill of Rights 13th, 14th, 15th, & 19th Amendments Violations Examples: Black Codes, Jim Crow Laws • Relate Separation of Powers, Federal System, and the Bill of Rights to colonial experiences.		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
30. Distinguish among local, state, and national governments and identify representative leaders at these levels. • Mayor • Governor • President		X	
31. Relate the significance of personal freedoms guaranteed in the Bill of Rights to the daily lives of citizens. Examples: religious freedom, free speech, right to due process, trial by jury	II-1 Recognize and comprehend the impact of the influences of intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. • Identify and describe the impact and the influence of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. - Magna Carta - Political concepts of Locke, Rousseau, and Montesquieu - Great Awakening - Bill of Rights • Identify and describe models and concepts for central government. - First and Second Continental Congresses - Political parties - Declaration of Independence - Articles of Confederation: strengths and weaknesses	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
31. (continued)	- Constitutional Convention State vs. national power Major crises and compromises Debate over ratification Federalist Papers - First American Political Systems Economic differences Jefferson vs. Hamilton Examples: national debt, state debt, banking system - Washington's Farewell Address - Impact of John Marshall on the Supreme Court Judicial Review - *Marbury v. Madison*		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
32. Explain the impact of the War of 1812 on American culture. • Burning of Washington, D.C. Examples: Dolly Madison, Jefferson's contribution to the Library of Congress • "War Hawks" • "Star Spangled Banner" Example: *Star Spangled Banner: Our Nation and Its Flag* by Margaret Jeden Battle of Horseshoe Bend • Battle of new Orleans Example: Battle of New Orleans " by Johnny Horton	III-3 Identify and evaluate the impact of American social and political reform and the emergence of a distinct American culture. • Identify, describe, and/or compare the impact of social, political, and economic reforms before the Civil War. - Social reforms before the Civil War Women and women's rights Examples: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth, Susan B. Anthony, Seneca Falls Convention Abolitionists Examples: William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Fredrick Douglass, Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad Other reform movements Examples: Dorothea Dix, temperance, Utopian Communities - Political and economic reform	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
32. (continued)	War of 1812 Course of the War Examples: Horseshoe Bend, Ft. McHenry, New Orleans Consequences of the War Growth of Nationalism Example: tariff protection Marshall's Supreme Court Examples: *Madison v. Marbury* and *Gibbons v. Ogden* Jacksonian Democracy: Common Man Ideal Extension of voting rights Creation of the Spoils System Nullification Crisis Emergence of a distinct American culture		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
32. (continued)	Authors and poets Examples: Webster, Emerson, Thoreau, Whitman, Poe, Hawthorne, Irving, Cooper, and Dickinson		
33. Understand the importance of the Monroe Doctrine.	III-2 Identify and evaluate the Era of Expansion. (Note: Use map on territorial expansion.) • Trace and compare the expansion of the United States from 1783-1853. - Territorial expansion Treaty of Paris - 1783 Land Ordinance - 1785 Northwest Ordinance - 1787 - Louisiana Purchase Background Lewis and Clark expedition - Economic nationalism during the "Era of Good Feeling" Economic Issues Examples: internal improvements, Henry Clay's American System		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
33. (continued)	Alabama Statehood Missouri Compromise Monroe Doctrine - Westward Expansion Indian Removal Act Example: Trail of Tears (Note: Alabama may be included) Pre-Civil War expansion west of the Mississippi Examples: Santa Fe, Oregon, Mormon, and California trails; Gold Rush - Growing sectional divisions Texas Independence Mexican War Example: Manifest Destiny		
34. Describe the exploration of the frontier from the 1750s through the early 1800s. • Daniel Boone • Lewis and Clark • Zebulon Pike	III-2 Identify and evaluate the Era of Expansion. (Note: Use map on territorial expansion.) • Trace and compare the expansion of the United States from 1783-1853. - Territorial expansion Treaty of Paris - 1783 Land Ordinance - 1785 Northwest Ordinance – 1787		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
34. (continued)	- Louisiana Purchase Background Lewis and Clark expedition - Economic nationalism during the "Era of Good Feeling" Economic Issues Examples: internal improvements, Henry Clay's American System Alabama Statehood Missouri Compromise Monroe Doctrine - Westward Expansion Indian Removal Act Example: Trail of Tears (Note: Alabama may be included) Pre-Civil War expansion west of the Mississippi Examples: Santa Fe, Oregon, Mormon, and California trails; Gold Rush - Growing sectional divisions Texas Independence Mexican War Example: Manifest Destiny		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
35. Identify geographic changes and acquisitions of the United States. • Louisiana Purchase • New states • The Mason-Dixon Line	III-2 Identify and evaluate the Era of Expansion. (Note: Use map on territorial expansion.) • Trace and compare the expansion of the United States from 1783-1853. - Territorial expansion Treaty of Paris - 1783 Land Ordinance - 1785 Northwest Ordinance - 1787 - Louisiana Purchase Background Lewis and Clark expedition - Economic nationalism during the "Era of Good Feeling" Economic Issues Examples: internal improvements, Henry Clay's American System Alabama Statehood Missouri Compromise Monroe Doctrine - Westward Expansion Indian Removal Act Example: Trail of Tears (Note: Alabama may be included)	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
35. (continued)	Pre-Civil War expansion west of the Mississippi Examples: Santa Fe, Oregon, Mormon, and California trails; Gold Rush - Growing sectional divisions Texas Independence Mexican War Example: Manifest Destiny		
36. Discuss migration and trade patterns of Westward Expansion before the Civil War. • Santa Fe Trail • Oregon Trail • Mormon Trail • California Trail • Gold Rush	III-2 Identify and evaluate the Era of Expansion. (Note: Use map on territorial expansion.) • Trace and compare the expansion of the United States from 1783-1853. - Territorial expansion Treaty of Paris - 1783 Land Ordinance - 1785 Northwest Ordinance - 1787 - Louisiana Purchase Background Lewis and Clark expedition		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
36. (continued)	- Economic nationalism during the "Era of Good Feeling" Economic Issues Examples: internal improvements, Henry Clay's American System Alabama Statehood Missouri Compromise Monroe Doctrine - Westward Expansion Indian Removal Act Example: Trail of Tears (Note: Alabama may be included) Pre-Civil War expansion west of the Mississippi Examples: Santa Fe, Oregon, Mormon, and California trails; Gold Rush - Growing sectional divisions Texas Independence Mexican War Example: Manifest Destiny		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
37. Analyze the impact of technological changes on life in America from 1800 to 1860. Examples: interchangeable parts, cotton gin, steam engine, water-powered turbine engine, Erie Canal, The National Road	V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. - Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers - Sources of power for new industries Examples: oil, electricity - Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio - Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
37. (continued)	- Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie - Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used) Geographic (Note: population maps may be used) Examples: from farm to factory Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions • Identify, explain, and relate the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive Movement. - Characteristics - Social Role of women		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
37. (continued)	Muckrakers Examples: *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair, *History of the Standard Oil Company* by Ida Tarbell Public education Example: Horace Mann - The Niagara Movement W.E.B. DuBois National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) - Atlanta Exposition/ Compromise - Tuskegee Institute Booker T. Washington George Washington Carver - Political *Plessy v. Ferguson* - Alabama's 1901 Constitution - Progressive Constitutional Amendments and impact 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
37. (continued)	- Progressive leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson Examples: antitrust laws such as the Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission, labor reforms, conservation movements, Federal Reserve System - Election of 1912		
38. Analyze sectionalism in America during the first half of the nineteenth century. • Slavery Examples: *Memoir and Poems* and *A Native African and A Slave* by Phillis Wheatley • States' rights • Personalities Examples: John C. Calhoun, Robert Brooks, John Brown • Economic differences Examples: King Cotton versus factories • Geographic influences Examples: rural, industrial, plantations	III-2 Identify and evaluate the Era of Expansion. (Note: Use map on territorial expansion.) • Trace and compare the expansion of the United States from 1783-1853. - Territorial expansion Treaty of Paris - 1783 Land Ordinance - 1785 Northwest Ordinance - 1787 - Louisiana Purchase Background Lewis and Clark expedition		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
38. (continued)	- Economic nationalism during the "Era of Good Feeling" Economic Issues Examples: internal improvements, Henry Clay's American System Alabama Statehood Missouri Compromise Monroe Doctrine - Westward Expansion Indian Removal Act Example: Trail of Tears (Note: Alabama may be included) Pre-Civil War expansion west of the Mississippi Examples: Santa Fe, Oregon, Mormon, and California trails; Gold Rush - Growing sectional divisions Texas Independence Mexican War Example: Manifest Destiny		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
38. (continued)	III-3 Identify and evaluate the impact of American social and political reform and the emergence of a distinct American culture. • Identify, describe, and/or compare the impact of social, political, and economic reforms before the Civil War. - Social reforms before the Civil War Women and women's rights Examples: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth, Susan B. Anthony, Seneca Falls Convention Abolitionists Examples: William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Fredrick Douglass, Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad Other reform movements Examples: Dorothea Dix, temperance, Utopian Communities		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
38. (continued)	• Identify, describe, and/or compare the impact of social, political, and economic reforms before the Civil War. - Political and economic reform War of 1812 Course of the War Examples: Horseshoe Bend, Ft. McHenry, New Orleans Consequences of the War Growth of Nationalism Example: tariff protection Marshall's Supreme Court Examples: *Madison v. Marbury* and *Gibbons v. Ogden* Jacksonian Democracy: Common Man Ideal Extension of voting rights		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
38. (continued)	Creation of the Spoils System Nullification Crisis Emergence of a distinct American culture Authors and poets Examples: Webster, Emerson, Thoreau, Whitman, Poe, Hawthorne, Irving, Cooper, and Dickinson		
39. Examine major struggles within the nation and the resulting compromises. • Texas statehood (Alamo) • Compromise of 1850 • Fugitive Slave Act • "Bleeding Kansas" • Nebraska Act • Dred Scott Decision	IV-1 Identify and evaluate events, causes, and effects of the Civil War Era. • Recognize and analyze the factors leading to sectional division. - Compromise of 1850 - Fugitive Slave Act - Kansas-Nebraska Act - Formation of Republican Party - Dred Scott Decision - John Brown Raid	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
39. (continued)	• Identify and relate the election of Lincoln to the division of the nation. - Background Issues debated Democratic Party split - Secession and the federal response Examples: formation of Confederacy (Note: include Montgomery, Alabama), Ft. Sumter, Northern goals, Southern goals - Northern Alabama's perspective on secession (Note: include Winston County, Alabama, and western counties of Virginia) - Pockets of resistance to secession • Identify and analyze the non-military events of the Civil War. - Political Example: creation of black military units - Economic Example: Homestead Act, Morrill-Land Grant Act		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
39. (continued)	- Cultural Example: draft opposition, Emancipation Proclamation - Legal Example: suspension of the Writ of Habeus Corpus • Examine the military defeat of the Confederacy. - Geographic Examples: Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, Sherman's March - Political Gettysburg Address - Economic Lee's surrender Cost of War • Identify and compare the successes and failures of the Reconstruction Era and the emergence of the New South. - Plans for Reconstruction Lincoln's Plan Congressional Plan		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
39. (continued)	- Radical Reconstruction Examples: Southern Military Districts, Black Codes, carpetbaggers, scalawags, organized resistance groups - Presidency of U.S. Grant - End of Reconstruction Examples: election of 1876, Compromise of 1877 - The New South Politics Industrialization Race relations Example: Jim Crow Laws Black cultural structures Examples: schools, churches, and family		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
Civil War and Reconstruction: 1860-1877			
40. Identify and discuss some American activists before the Civil War. Examples: *The Liberator* by William Lloyd Garrison, Elizabeth Caty Stanton, Harriet Tubman, Harriet B. Stowe, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* by Frederick Douglass, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Sojourner Truth, Horace Mann, Dorthea Dix.	III-3 Identify and evaluate the impact of American social and political reform and the emergence of a distinct American culture. • Identify, describe, and/or compare the impact of social, political, and economic reforms before the Civil War. - Social reforms before the Civil War Women and women's rights Examples: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth, Susan B. Anthony, Seneca Falls Convention Abolitionists Examples: William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Fredrick Douglass, Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad Other reform movements Examples: Dorothea Dix, temperance, Utopian Communities	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
40. (continued)	• Identify, describe, and/or compare the impact of social, political, and economic reforms before the Civil War. - Political and economic reform War of 1812 Course of the War Examples: Horseshoe Bend, Ft. McHenry, New Orleans Consequences of the War Growth of Nationalism Example: tariff protection Marshall's Supreme Court Examples: *Madison v. Marbury* and *Gibbons v. Ogden* Jacksonian Democracy: Common Man Ideal Extension of voting rights Creation of the Spoils System Nullification Crisis		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
40. (continued)	Emergence of a distinct American culture Authors and poets Examples: Webster, Emerson, Thoreau, Whitman, Poe, Hawthorne, Irving, Cooper, and Dickinson		
41. Discuss how the campaign issues and results of the election of 1860 affected American society. • Lincoln-Douglass Debates • Slavery • States' rights • Lincoln's Inaugural Address	IV-1 Identify and evaluate events, causes, and effects of the Civil War Era. • Recognize and analyze the factors leading to sectional division. - Compromise of 1850 - Fugitive Slave Act - Kansas-Nebraska Act - Formation of Republican Party - Dred Scott Decision - John Brown Raid • Identify and relate the election of Lincoln to the division of the nation. - Background Issues debated	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
41. (continued)	Democratic Party split - Secession and the federal response Examples: formation of Confederacy (Note: include Montgomery, Alabama), Ft. Sumter, Northern goals, Southern goals - Northern Alabama's perspective on secession (Note: include Winston County, Alabama, and western counties of Virginia) - Pockets of resistance to secession • Identify and analyze the non-military events of the Civil War. - Political Example: creation of black military units - Economic Example: Homestead Act, Morrill-Land Grant Act - Cultural Example: draft opposition, Emancipation Proclamation - Legal Example: suspension of the Writ of Habeus Corpus		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
41. (continued)	• Examine the military defeat of the Confederacy. - Geographic Examples: Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, Sherman's March - Political Gettysburg Address - Economic Lee's surrender Cost of War • Identify and compare the successes and failures of the Reconstruction Era and the emergence of the New South. - Plans for Reconstruction Lincoln's Plan Congressional Plan - Radical Reconstruction Examples: Southern Military Districts, Black Codes, carpetbaggers, scalawags, organized resistance groups - Presidency of U.S. Grant - End of Reconstruction Examples: election of 1876, Compromise of 1877		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
41. (continued)	- The New South Politics Industrialization Race relations Example: Jim Crow Laws Black cultural structures Examples: schools, churches, and family		
42. Explain the causes of the Civil War. • Northern view • Southern view Examples: political, social, economic, *Across Five Aprils* by Irene Hunt	IV-1 Identify and evaluate events, causes, and effects of the Civil War Era. • Recognize and analyze the factors leading to sectional division. - Compromise of 1850 - Fugitive Slave Act - Kansas-Nebraska Act - Formation of Republican Party - Dred Scott Decision - John Brown Raid • Identify and relate the election of Lincoln to the division of the nation. - Background Issues debated Democratic Party split		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
42. (continued)	- Secession and the federal response Examples: formation of Confederacy (Note: include Montgomery, Alabama), Ft. Sumter, Northern goals, Southern goals - Northern Alabama's perspective on secession (Note: include Winston County, Alabama, and western counties of Virginia) - Pockets of resistance to secession • Identify and analyze the non-military events of the Civil War. - Political Example: creation of black military units - Economic Example: Homestead Act, Morrill-Land Grant Act - Cultural Example: draft opposition, Emancipation Proclamation - Legal Example: suspension of the Writ of Habeus Corpus		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
42. (continued)	• Examine the military defeat of the Confederacy. - Geographic Examples: Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, Sherman's March - Political Gettysburg Address - Economic Lee's surrender Cost of War • Identify and compare the successes and failures of the Reconstruction Era and the emergence of the New South. - Plans for Reconstruction Lincoln's Plan Congressional Plan - Radical Reconstruction Examples: Southern Military Districts, Black Codes, carpetbaggers, scalawags, organized resistance groups - Presidency of U.S. Grant - End of Reconstruction Examples: election of 1876, Compromise of 1877 - The New South Politics Industrialization		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
42. (continued)	Race relations Example: Jim Crow Laws Black cultural structures Examples: schools, churches, and family		
43. Examine the Anaconda Plan and its social and economic implications on the South.	IV-1 Identify and evaluate events, causes, and effects of the Civil War Era. • Recognize and analyze the factors leading to sectional division. - Compromise of 1850 - Fugitive Slave Act - Kansas-Nebraska Act - Formation of Republican Party - Dred Scott Decision - John Brown Raid • Identify and relate the election of Lincoln to the division of the nation. - Background Issues debated Democratic Party split		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
43. (continued)	- Secession and the federal response Examples: formation of Confederacy (Note: include Montgomery, Alabama), Ft. Sumter, Northern goals, Southern goals - Northern Alabama's perspective on secession (Note: include Winston County, Alabama, and western counties of Virginia) Pockets of resistance to secession • Identify and analyze the non-military events of the Civil War. - Political Example: creation of black military units - Economic Example: Homestead Act, Morrill-Land Grant Act - Cultural Example: draft opposition, Emancipation Proclamation - Legal Example: suspension of the Writ of Habeus Corpus		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
43. (continued)	• Examine the military defeat of the Confederacy. - Geographic Examples: Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, Sherman's March - Political Gettysburg Address - Economic Lee's surrender Cost of War • Identify and compare the successes and failures of the Reconstruction Era and the emergence of the New South. - Plans for Reconstruction Lincoln's Plan Congressional Plan - Radical Reconstruction Examples: Southern Military Districts, Black Codes, carpetbaggers, scalawags, organized resistance groups - Presidency of U.S. Grant - End of Reconstruction Examples: election of 1876, Compromise of 1877		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
43. (continued)	- The New South Politics Industrialization Race relations Example: Jim Crow Laws Black cultural structures Examples: schools, churches, and family		
44. Assess significant features of the Civil War. • Battles and their social impact Example: Civil War photographs by Matthew Brady - Fort Sumter - Bull Run - Antietam Creek - Vicksburg - Gettysburg - Mobile Bay - Sherman's March - Richmond - Appomattox • Leaders - Robert E. Lee - Ulysses S. Grant • Gettysburg Address • Emancipation Proclamation • Home front Examples: bread riots, hospitals, Clara Barton, spies	IV-1 Identify and evaluate events, causes, and effects of the Civil War Era. • Recognize and analyze the factors leading to sectional division. - Compromise of 1850 - Fugitive Slave Act - Kansas-Nebraska Act - Formation of Republican Party - Dred Scott Decision - John Brown Raid • Identify and relate the election of Lincoln to the division of the nation. - Background Issues debated Democratic Party split	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
44. (continued)	- Secession and the federal response Examples: formation of Confederacy (Note: include Montgomery, Alabama), Ft. Sumter Northern goals, Southern goals - Northern Alabama's perspective on secession (Note: include Winston County, Alabama, and western counties of Virginia) Pockets of resistance to secession • Identify and analyze the non-military events of the Civil War. - Political Example: creation of black military units - Economic - Example: Homestead Act, Morrill-Land Grant Act Cultural Example: draft opposition, Emancipation Proclamation - Legal Example: suspension of the Writ of Habeus Corpus		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
44. (continued)	• Examine the military defeat of the Confederacy. - Geographic Examples: Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, Sherman's March - Political Gettysburg Address - Economic Lee's surrender Cost of War • Identify and compare the successes and failures of the Reconstruction Era and the emergence of the New South. - Plans for Reconstruction Lincoln's Plan Congressional Plan Radical Reconstruction Examples: Southern Military Districts, Black Codes, carpetbaggers, scalawags, organized resistance groups - Presidency of U.S. Grant - End of Reconstruction Examples: election of 1876, Compromise of 1877		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
44. (continued)	- The New South Politics Industrialization Race relations Example: Jim Crow Laws Black cultural structures Examples: schools, churches, and family		
45. Analyze the social, political, and economic aspects of Reconstruction. • Lincoln's assassination Example: "Oh Captain! My Captain" by Walt Whitman • Political and social rights for ex-slaves Examples: Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments • Carpetbaggers and scalawags • Election of Ulysses S. Grant • Rising anti-Black sentiment Example: emergence of white resistance groups, sharecroppers, tenant farmers	IV-1 Identify and evaluate events, causes, and effects of the Civil War Era. • Recognize and analyze the factors leading to sectional division. - Compromise of 1850 - Fugitive Slave Act - Kansas-Nebraska Act - Formation of Republican Party - Dred Scott Decision - John Brown Raid • Identify and relate the election of Lincoln to the division of the nation. - Background Issues debated Democratic Party split	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
45. (continued)	- Secession and the federal response Examples: formation of Confederacy (Note: include Montgomery, Alabama), Ft. Sumter, Northern goals, Southern goals - Northern Alabama's perspective on secession (Note: include Winston County, Alabama, and western counties of Virginia) - Pockets of resistance to secession • Identify and analyze the non-military events of the Civil War. - Political Example: creation of black military units - Economic Example: Homestead Act, Morrill-Land Grant Act - Cultural Example: draft opposition, Emancipation Proclamation - Legal Example: suspension of the Writ of Habeus Corpus		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
45. (continued)	• Examine the military defeat of the Confederacy. - Geographic Examples: Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, Sherman's March - Political Gettysburg Address - Economic Lee's surrender Cost of War • Identify and compare the successes and failures of the Reconstruction Era and the emergence of the New South. - Plans for Reconstruction Lincoln's Plan Congressional Plan - Radical Reconstruction Examples: Southern Military Districts, Black Codes, carpetbaggers, scalawags, organized resistance groups - Presidency of U.S. Grant - End of Reconstruction Examples: election of 1876, Compromise of 1877		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
45. (continued)	- The New South Politics Industrialization Race relations Example: Jim Crow Laws Black cultural structures Examples: schools, churches, and family		
46. Explore the lasting cultural influences of the Civil War and Reconstruction. • Literature • Architecture • Songs • Food • Social structure			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
Western Expansion/Transition: 1900			
47. Explain the impetus for movement to the frontier during the nineteenth century. • Economic Examples: fur trade, China trade, silver • Geographic Examples: rich land, fisheries, minerals • Political Examples: slavery, Manifest Destiny, Homestead Act • Social/Cultural Examples: adventure, misplaced soldiers, displaced Blacks	III-2 Identify and evaluate the Era of Expansion. (Note: Use map on territorial expansion.) • Trace and compare the expansion of the United States from 1783-1853. - Territorial expansion Treaty of Paris - 1783 Land Ordinance - 1785 Northwest Ordinance - 1787 - Louisiana Purchase Background Lewis and Clark expedition - Economic nationalism during the "Era of Good Feeling" Economic Issues Examples: internal improvements, Henry Clay's American System Alabama Statehood Missouri Compromise Monroe Doctrine - Westward Expansion Indian Removal Act Example: Trail of Tears (Note: Alabama may be included)	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
47. (continued)	Pre-Civil War expansion west of the Mississippi Examples: Santa Fe, Oregon, Mormon, and California trails; Gold Rush - Growing sectional divisions Texas Independence Mexican War Example: Manifest Destiny		
48. Explain the interaction of man with the natural environment that occurred during the exploration and settlement of the frontier in America. • Hazards Examples: storms, droughts, floods • Methods of travel Examples: wagon, boat, railroad	III-2 Identify and evaluate the Era of Expansion. (Note: Use map on territorial expansion.) • Trace and compare the expansion of the United States from 1783-1853. - Territorial expansion Treaty of Paris - 1783 Land Ordinance - 1785 Northwest Ordinance - 1787 - Louisiana Purchase Background Lewis and Clark expedition - Economic nationalism during the "Era of Good Feeling"		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
48. (continued)	Economic Issues Examples: internal improvements, Henry Clay's American System Alabama Statehood Missouri Compromise Monroe Doctrine - Westward Expansion Indian Removal Act Example: Trail of Tears (Note: Alabama may be included) Pre-Civil War expansion west of the Mississippi Examples: Santa Fe, Oregon, Mormon, and California trails; Gold Rush - Growing sectional divisions Texas Independence Mexican War Example: Manifest Destiny		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
49. Describe the major groups and selected individuals involved in westward expansion. • Settlers Examples: Donner family, Brigham Young, the Whitmans • Native Americans Example: the art of Frederick Remington • Ranchers • Miners Examples: in California, in Nevada, in Alaska • Explorers Example: John C. Fremont	III-2 Identify and evaluate the Era of Expansion. (Note: Use map on territorial expansion.) • Trace and compare the expansion of the United States from 1783-1853. - Territorial expansion Treaty of Paris - 1783 Land Ordinance - 1785 Northwest Ordinance - 1787 - Louisiana Purchase Background Lewis and Clark expedition - Economic nationalism during the "Era of Good Feeling" Economic Issues Examples: internal improvements, Henry Clay's American System Alabama Statehood Missouri Compromise Monroe Doctrine - Westward Expansion Indian Removal Act Example: Trail of Tears (Note: Alabama may be included)		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
49. (continued)	Pre-Civil War expansion west of the Mississippi Examples: Santa Fe, Oregon, Mormon, and California trails; Gold Rush - Growing sectional divisions Texas Independence Mexican War Example: Manifest Destiny		
50. Analyze the conflicts and cooperation between groups of people in the western U.S. in the mid-to-late 1800s. Examples: miners, cattle ranchers, sheep herders, immigrants working on railroads, soldiers, outlaws	V-1 Identify and evaluate the events that led to the settlement of the West. • Identify and explain the closing of the frontier and the transition from an agrarian society to an industrial nation during the 1800s. - Indian tribes Examples: new states, U.S. Army and Indian conflicts, buffalo annihilation, and geographic impact - Settlement of the Midwest/immigrant movement Examples: steel plow, windmill, revolver, barbed wire, and railroad		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
50. (continued)	- Changing role of the American farmers Examples: early mechanization of agriculture, farmers' grievances, American agrarian rebellion, Populist Movement, and Alabama farmers		
51. Discuss the impact of the railroads on the development of the West. • Political Examples: tycoons, loss of Indian lands • Economic Examples: monopolies, trade with the East, labor • Social/Cultural Examples: buffalo annihilation, transportation	V-1 Identify and evaluate the events that led to the settlement of the West. • Identify and explain the closing of the frontier and the transition from an agrarian society to an industrial nation during the 1800s. - Indian tribes Examples: new states, U.S. Army and Indian conflicts, buffalo annihilation, and geographic impact - Settlement of the Midwest/immigrant movement Examples: steel plow, windmill, revolver, barbed wire, and railroad		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
51. (continued)	- Changing role of the American farmers Examples: early mechanization of agriculture, farmers' grievances, American agrarian rebellion, Populist Movement, and Alabama farmers V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. - Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers - Sources of power for new industries Examples: oil, electricity - Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
51. (continued)	• Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. - Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing - Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie - Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used) - Geographic (Note: population maps may be used) - Political *Plessy v. Ferguson* - Alabama's 1901 Constitution		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
51. (continued)	- Progressive Constitutional - Amendments and impact 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments - Progressive leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson Examples: antitrust laws such as the Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission, labor reforms, conservation movements, Federal Reserve System - Election of 1912		
52. Discuss the impact of closing the frontier on Native American culture. • Change way of life • Armed conflicts Examples: Wounded Knee, Custer's Last Stand, Geronimo, "I Will Fight No More Forever" by Chief Joseph	V-1 Identify and evaluate the events that led to the settlement of the West. • Identify and explain the closing of the frontier and the transition from an agrarian society to an industrial nation during the 1800s. - Indian tribes Examples: new states, U.S. Army and Indian conflicts, buffalo annihilation, and geographic impact	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
52. (continued)	- Settlement of the Midwest/immigrant movement Examples: steel plow, windmill, revolver, barbed wire, and railroad - Changing role of the American farmers Examples: early mechanization of agriculture, farmers' grievances, American agrarian rebellion, Populist Movement, and Alabama farmers		
53. Describe features of the Spanish-American War. • Causes Examples: "Remember the Maine," yellow journalism, desire for global influence • Heroes Examples: Teddy Roosevelt, Fighting Joe Wheeler, Jack Pershing, Admiral Dewey, 9th and 10th Cavalry • Consequences Examples: territorial acquisition, emergence of U.S. as major world power	VI-1 Evaluate the causes of World War I. • Socioeconomic climate of the United States • European economy • Nationalism, Imperialism, Militarism • Identify and explain American imperialism and territorial expansion prior to World War I. - Search for raw materials - Global balance of power - Hawaiian Islands - Spanish American War Examples: Yellow press, Rough Riders, Cuba and the Philippines		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
53. (continued)	- Open Door Policy - Panama Canal Example: William C. Gorgas - Roosevelt's Corollary • Identify and analyze America's involvement in World War I. - Causes of the war: long term and immediate - Causes of the United States' entry into the war - Mobilization - American military role (Note: no specific battles) - Homefront - Technological innovations - Treaty of Versailles • Trace and explain global transformation: European nationalism and Western imperialism. - Economic roots of imperialism - Imperialist ideology Nationalism and militarism: Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary Social Darwinism Racism		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
53. (continued)	- European colonialism and rivalries in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East - United States imperialism Examples: Philippines, Cuba, Central America		
54. Describe major changes in America from 1870 to 1900. • Industrialization Examples: labor, railroads, monopolies and mergers, "robber barons", Horatio Alger, Rockefeller, Carnegie • Urbanization Examples: immigration, "The Melting Pot," *How the Other Half Lives* by Jacob Riis, Jane Addams • Cultural changes Examples: women's suffrage movement, expanding educational system, emerging writers and artists, establishment of unions, Tuskegee Institute and Booker T. Washington	V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. - Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers - Sources of power for new industries Examples: oil, electricity Communication Revolution	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
54. (continued) • Communication and technology Examples: Pony Express, Samuel F. B. Morse, Bell and the telephone, transatlantic cable	Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. - Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing - Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie - Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used) Geographic (Note: population maps may be used) Examples: from farm to factory		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
54. (continued)	Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions • Identify, explain, and relate the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive Movement. - Characteristics - Social Role of women Muckrakers Examples: *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair, *History of the Standard oil* Company by Ida Tarbell Public education Example: Horace Mann - The Niagara Movement W.E.B. DuBois National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) - Atlanta Exposition/Compromise - Tuskegee Institute Booker T. Washington George Washington Carver - Political *Plessy v. Ferguson* - Alabama's 1901 Constitution		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
54. (continued)	- Progressive Constitutional Amendments and impact 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments - Progressive leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson Examples: antitrust laws such as the Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission, labor reforms, conservation movements, Federal Reserve System - Election of 1912		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
UNITED STATES STUDIES: 1900 TO THE PRESENT			
CONTENT STANDARDS			
Map and Globe Skills			
1. Extend the development of map and globe skills. • Features: Locate major geographic features associated with America's history. Examples: ocean currents, prevailing winds, large forests, major rivers, significant mountain ranges • Relative location: Use cardinal and intermediate directions to describe the relative location of selected places in North America. Examples: Maine in the northeastern United States, Mexico to the south of the United States, the Atlantic Ocean on the eastern border of Georgia	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development and divergence. (Note: Emphasis on the United States.) • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - Motivation - Subsequent action • Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
1. (continued) • Absolute location: Use a grid system to describe the absolute location of selected places encountered during the study of America's history. - Latitude and longitude Example: comparing climates of places in America with countries of the origin of early settlers - Equator - Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn - Arctic and Antarctic Circles - Prime Meridian, International Date Line relative to North America and the world • Directions: Extend orientation skills by following and giving specific cardinal directions and verbal instructions. Example: describing proposed trade and exploration routes through the eyes of the explorers • Scale: Compare differences found on a variety of scales. Example: comparing a local area map with a map of a larger area such as Jamestown with the 13 colonies or with the North American continent	• Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses • Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
Information Literacy			
2. Read, interpret, and organize information using a variety of sources and tools. • Charts • Globes • Graphs • Illustrations • Maps • Time lines • Tables		X	
3. Apply reference skills in independent investigations of selected topics. • Atlases • Electronic resources Example: accessing information on the Internet • Dictionaries • Reference books • Media centers • Newspapers • Databases		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
The Emergence of Modern America: 1900 - 1928			
4. Review major changes in America from 1870 to 1900. • Industrialization Examples: labor, railroads, monopolies and mergers, "robber barons", Horatio Alger, Rockefeller, Carnegie • Urbanization Examples: immigration, "The Melting Pot," *How the Other Half Lives* by Jacob Riis, Jane Addams • Cultural Changes Examples: women's suffrage movement, expanding educational system, emerging writers and artists, establishment of unions, Tuskegee Institute and Booker T. Washington • Communication and Technology Examples: Pony Express, Samuel F. B. Morse, Bell and the telephone, transatlantic cable	V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. - Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers - Sources of power for new industries Examples: oil, electricity - Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
4. (continued)	• Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. - Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing - Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie - Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used) Geographic (Note: population maps may be used) Examples: from farm to factory Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
4. (continued)	• Identify, explain, and relate the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive Movement. - Characteristics - Social Role of women Muckrakers Examples: *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair, *History of the Standard oil Company* by Ida Tarbell Public education Example: Horace Mann - The Niagara Movement W.E.B. DuBois National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) - Atlanta Exposition/ Compromise - Tuskegee Institute Booker T. Washington George Washington Carver - Political *Plessy v. Ferguson* - Alabama's 1901 Constitution		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
4. (continued)	- Progressive Constitutional Amendments and impact 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments - Progressive leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson Examples: antitrust laws such as the Clayton Act and Federal Trade reforms, conservation movements, Federal Reserve System - Election of 1912		
5. Explain why the phrase "end of the Frontier" is descriptive of America in the early 1900s. Examples: continental expansion complete, purchase of Alaskan territory, absorption of Indian culture			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
6. Explain the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive movement. • Needs of an industrial society Examples: social reform, moral reform • Efforts to reform labor laws • Role of the media and the arts	V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers - Sources of power for new industries Examples: oil, electricity - Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. - Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing - Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
6. (continued)	- Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used) Geographic (Note: population maps may be used) Examples: from farm to factory Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions • Identify, explain, and relate the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive Movement. - Characteristics - Social Role of women Muckrakers Examples: *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair, *History of the Standard Oil* Company by Ida Tarbell		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
6. (continued)	Public education Example: Horace Mann - The Niagara Movement W.E.B. DuBois National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) - Atlanta Exposition/ Compromise - Tuskegee Institute Booker T. Washington George Washington Carver - Political *Plessy v. Ferguson* - Alabama's 1901 Constitution - Progressive Constitutional Amendments and impact 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments - Progressive leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson Examples: antitrust laws such as the Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission, labor reforms, conservation movements, Federal Reserve System - Election of 1912		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
7. Relate the causes of World War I and reasons for the entrance of the U.S. into the war to students' lives today. • Alliances (friendship), threats	VI-1 Evaluate the causes of World War I. • Socioeconomic climate of the United States • European economy • Nationalism, Imperialism, Militarism • Identify and explain American imperialism and territorial expansion prior to World War I. - Search for raw materials - Global balance of power - Hawaiian Islands - Spanish American War Examples: Yellow press, Rough Riders, Cuba and the Philippines - Open Door Policy - Panama Canal Example: William C. Gorgas - Roosevelt's Corollary • Identify and analyze America's involvement in World War I. - Causes of the war: long term and immediate - Causes of the United States' entry into the war Mobilization	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
7. (continued)	- American military role (Note: no specific battles) - Homefront - Technological innovations - Treaty of Versailles • Trace and explain global transformation: European nationalism and Western imperialism. - Economic roots of imperialism - Imperialist ideology Nationalism and militarism: Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary Social Darwinism Racism - European colonialism and rivalries in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East - United States imperialism Examples: Philippines, Cuba, Central America		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
8. Describe the impact at home and abroad of the United States' World War I involvement. • Problems of agriculture • Changing labor force • America's role in saving the allies • Sinking of *Lusitania* • Songs and slogans of the war -"Over There" -"Lafayette, We Are Here" • U.S. rejection of world leadership Examples: League of Nations Versailles Treaty • Heroes Examples: national, state, "Sergeant York" movie	VI-1 Evaluate the causes of World War I. • Socioeconomic climate of the United States • European economy • Nationalism, Imperialism, Militarism • Identify and explain American imperialism and territorial expansion prior to World War I. - Search for raw materials - Global balance of power - Hawaiian Islands - Spanish American War Examples: Yellow press, Rough Riders, Cuba and the Philippines - Open Door Policy - Panama Canal Example: William C. Gorgas - Roosevelt's Corollary • Identify and analyze America's involvement in World War I. - Causes of the war: long term and immediate - Causes of the United States' entry into the war Mobilization - American military role (Note: no specific battles)	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
8. (continued)	- Homefront - Technological innovations - Treaty of Versailles • Trace and explain global transformation: European nationalism and Western imperialism. - Economic roots of imperialism - Imperialist ideology Nationalism and militarism: Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary Racism - European colonialism and rivalries in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East - United States imperialism Examples: Philippines, Cuba, Central America VI-2 Analyze the effects of World War I. • American's rejection of world leadership • American culture • Racial conflicts • Identify and analyze the course and consequences of World War I. - Course Plans		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
8. (continued)	Attrition on the Western front Technology - Consequences Political Social Economic - Post World War I Era League of Nations Wilson's support and congressional rejection - Unfinished business World War II • Identify and explain the development of post-war American culture. - Roaring Twenties Arts and humanities American writers Harlem Renaissance Jazz age Example: W. C. Handy Mass entertainment Technological innovations Examples: aviation, automobiles, home appliances Underside of the 1920s Examples: poverty, unorganized labor force, decline in		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
8. (continued)	farm incomes, conditions in Alabama, invalidation of anti-child labor laws, prohibition, racism Woman's issues Examples: Margaret Sanger, Zelda Fitzgerald - Racial and ethnic conflict - 1920s and 1930s Red Scare Sacco and Vanzetti case Ku Klux Klan activities Black migration to northern cities Racial violence Examples: riots and lynchings Immigration laws of the 1920s		
9. Discuss the technological advances in warfare as they impact upon society. • Machine gun • Tank • Submarine • Airplane • Gas and gas masks	VI-1 Evaluate the causes of World War I. • Socioeconomic climate of the United States • European economy • Nationalism, Imperialism, Militarism	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
9. (continued)	• Identify and explain American imperialism and territorial expansion prior to World War I. - Search for raw materials Global balance of power - Hawaiian Islands - Spanish American War Examples: Yellow press, Rough Riders, Cuba and the Philippines - Open Door Policy - Panama Canal Example: William C. Gorgas - Roosevelt's Corollary • Identify and analyze America's involvement in World War I - Causes of the war: long term and immediate - Causes of the United States' entry into the war - Mobilization - American military role (Note: no specific battles) - Homefront - Technological innovations - Treaty of Versailles • Trace and explain global transformation: European nationalism and Western imperialism.		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
9. (continued)	- Economic roots of imperialism - Imperialist ideology Nationalism and militarism: Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary Social Darwinism Racism - European colonialism and rivalries in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East - United States imperialism Examples: Philippines, Cuba, Central America		
10. Examine prominent leaders and significant people from 1900-1928. • Politics Examples: Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson • Industry Examples: J. P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, William Randolph Hearst, John D. Rockefeller • Science and Technology Examples: Wright Brothers, Albert Einstein, Charles Lindbergh	VI-2 Analyze the effects of World War I. • American's rejection of world leadership • American culture • Racial conflicts • Identify and analyze the course and consequences of World War I. - Course Plans Attrition on the Western front Technology - Consequences Political Social Economic		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
10. (continued) • Fine Arts and Literature Examples: John Phillip Sousa, George and Ira Gershwin, George M. Cohan, Scott Joplin, Louis Armstrong, Ernest Hemingway, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Andrew Wyeth, Frederick Remmington	- Post World War I Era League of Nations Wilson's support and congressional rejection - Unfinished business World War II • Identify and explain the development of post-war American culture. - Roaring Twenties Arts and humanities American writers Harlem Renaissance Jazz age Example: W. C. Handy Mass entertainment Technological innovations Examples: aviation, automobiles, home appliances Underside of the 1920s Examples: poverty, unorganized labor force, decline in farm incomes, conditions in Alabama, invalidation of anti-child labor laws, prohibition, racism		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
10. (continued)	Woman's issues Examples: Margaret Sanger, Zelda Fitzgerald - Racial and ethnic conflict - 1920s and 1930s Red Scare Sacco and Vanzetti case Ku Klux Klan activities Black migration to northern cities Racial violence Examples: riots and lynchings Immigration laws of the 1920s		
11. Explain how principles of scientific management and technological innovations influenced production, work, and daily life. • Light bulb - Edison • Automobile assembly lines - Ford • Rapid transit • Household appliances - Singer • Radio - Marconi • Aviation - Wright Brothers • Telephone - Bell	VI-2 Analyze the effects of World War I. • American's rejection of world leadership • American culture • Racial conflicts • Identify and analyze the course and consequences of World War I. - Course Plans Attrition on the Western front Technology	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
11. (continued) • Business - Otis, Westinghouse	- Consequences Political Social Economic - Post World War I Era League of Nations Wilson's support and congressional rejection - Unfinished business World War II • Identify and explain the development of post-war American culture. - Roaring Twenties Arts and humanities American writers Harlem Renaissance Jazz age Example: W. C. Handy Mass entertainment Technological innovations Examples: aviation, automobiles, home appliances Underside of the 1920s Examples: poverty, unorganized labor force, decline in farm incomes, conditions in Alabama,		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
11. (continued)	invalidation of anti-child labor laws, prohibition, racism Woman's issues Examples: Margaret Sanger, Zelda Fitzgerald - Racial and ethnic conflict - 1920s and 1930s Red Scare Sacco and Vanzetti case Ku Klux Klan activities Black migration to northern cities Racial violence Examples: riots and lynchings Immigration laws of the 1920s		
12. Describe the impact of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Amendments on U.S. life, past and present.	V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. - Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
12. (continued)	- Sources of power for new industries Examples: oil, electricity - Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. - Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing - Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie - Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
12. (continued)	- Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used) Geographic (Note: population maps may be used) Examples: from farm to factory Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions • Identify, explain, and relate the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive Movement. - Characteristics - Social Role of women Muckrakers Examples: *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair, *History of the Standard Oil Company* by Ida Tarbell		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
12. (continued)	Public education Example: Horace Mann - The Niagara Movement W.E.B. DuBois National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) - Atlanta Exposition/ Compromise - Tuskegee Institute Booker T. Washington George Washington Carver - Political *Plessy v. Ferguson* - Alabama's 1901 Constitution - Progressive Constitutional Amendments and impact 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments - Progressive leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson Examples: antitrust laws such as the Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission, labor reforms, conservation movements, Federal Reserve System - Election of 1912		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
13. Illustrate how the political geography of the U.S. changed from the end of the Spanish-American War through the 1920s. • Overseas Examples: Philippines, Guam, Cuba, Panama Canal • Within the U.S.	VI-1 Evaluate the causes of World War I. • Socioeconomic climate of the United States • European economy • Nationalism, Imperialism, Militarism • Identify and explain American imperialism and territorial expansion prior to World War I. - Search for raw materials - Global balance of power - Hawaiian Islands - Spanish American War Examples: Yellow press, Rough Riders, Cuba and the Philippines - Open Door Policy - Panama Canal Example: William C. Gorgas - Roosevelt's Corollary • Identify and analyze America's involvement in World War I. - Causes of the war: long term and immediate - Causes of the United States' entry into the war - Mobilization - American military role (Note: no specific battles)	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
13. (continued)	- Homefront - Technological innovations - Treaty of Versailles • Trace and explain global transformation: European nationalism and Western imperialism. - Economic roots of imperialism - Imperialist ideology Nationalism and militarism: Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary Social Darwinism Racism - European colonialism and rivalries in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East - United States imperialism Examples: Philippines, Cuba, Central America		
14. Relate the growth of cities and industries to the location of natural resources. • Industries Examples: Roosevelt Dam, oil drilling • Cities Examples: Birmingham, Pittsburgh	V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization.	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
14. (continued)	- Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing - Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie - Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used) Geographic (Note: population maps may be used) Examples: from farm to factory Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
14. (continued)	• Identify, explain, and relate the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive Movement. - Characteristics - Social Role of women Muckrakers Examples: The Jungle by Upton Sinclair, History of the Standard *Oil Company* by Ida Tarbell Public education Example: Horace Mann - The Niagara Movement W.E.B. DuBois National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) - Atlanta Exposition/ Compromise - Tuskegee Institute Booker T. Washington George Washington Carver - Political *Plessy v. Ferguson* - Alabama's 1901 Constitution		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
14. (continued)	- Progressive Constitutional Amendments and impact 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments - Progressive leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson Examples: antitrust laws such as the Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission, labor reforms, conservation movements, Federal Reserve System - Election of 1912		
15. Describe patterns of population movement. Example: migration of rural southerners to big cities	V-1 Identify and evaluate the events that led to the settlement of the West. • Identify and explain the closing of the frontier and the transition from an agrarian society to an industrial nation during the 1800s. - Indian tribes Examples: new states, U.S. Army and Indian conflicts, Conflicts, buffalo annihilation, and geographic impact	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
15. (continued)	- Settlement of the Midwest/immigrant movement Examples: steel plow, windmill, revolver, barbed wire, and railroad - Changing role of the American farmers Examples: early mechanization of agriculture, farmers' grievances, American agrarian rebellion, Populist Movement, and Alabama farmers VI-2 Analyze the effects of World War I. • American's rejection of world leadership • American culture • Racial conflicts • Identify and analyze the course and consequences of World War I. - Course Plans Attrition on the Western front Technology - Consequences Political Social Economic		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
15. (continued)	- Post World War I Era League of Nations Wilson's support and congressional rejection - Unfinished business World War II • Identify and explain the development of post-war American culture. - Roaring Twenties Arts and humanities American writers Harlem Renaissance Jazz age Example: W. C. Handy Mass entertainment Technological innovations Examples: aviation, automobiles, home appliances Underside of the 1920s Examples: poverty, unorganized labor force, decline in farm incomes, conditions in Alabama, invalidation of anti-child labor laws, prohibition, racism		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
15. (continued)	Woman's issues Examples: Margaret Sanger, Zelda Fitzgerald - Racial and ethnic conflict - 1920s and 1930s Red Scare Sacco and Vanzetti case Ku Klux Klan activities Black migration to northern cities Racial violence Examples: riots and lynchings Immigration laws of the 1920s		
16. Describe the magnitude and significance of the immigration movement from 1900 to 1928. • Countries and cultures from which immigrants came • Importance of Ellis Island Example: "Colossus" by Emma Lazarus • Impact on industry and agriculture • Immigration laws of 1920s • Cultural differences and similarities Examples: religion, customs, neighborhood	VI-2 Analyze the effects of World War I. • American's rejection of world leadership • American culture • Racial conflicts • Identify and analyze the course and consequences of World War I. - Course Plans Attrition on the Western front Technology - Consequences Political	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
16. (continued)	Social Economic - Post World War I Era League of Nations Wilson's support and congressional rejection - Unfinished business World War II • Identify and explain the development of post-war American culture. - Roaring Twenties Arts and humanities American writers Harlem Renaissance Jazz age Example: W. C. Handy Mass entertainment Technological innovations Examples: aviation, automobiles, home appliances Underside of the 1920s Examples: poverty, unorganized labor force, decline in farm incomes, conditions in Alabama, invalidation of anti-child labor laws, prohibition, racism		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
16. (continued)	Woman's issues Examples: Margaret Sanger, Zelda Fitzgerald - Racial and ethnic conflict - 1920s and 1930s Red Scare Sacco and Vanzetti case Ku Klux Klan activities Black migration to northern cities Racial violence Examples: riots and lynchings Immigration laws of the 1920s		
17. Demonstrate an understanding of the reasons for hardships and struggles faced by various groups of people in America during the 1920s. Examples: lack of high-paying jobs, educational opportunities, technological advances, "Little Orphan Annie"	VII-1 Analyze the advent and impact of the Great Depression and the New Deal on American life • Political • Economic • Social • Identify and analyze the causes of the Great Depression. - Great Depression - Disparity of income - Stock market speculation - Collapse of farm economy	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
17. (continued)	• Identify and analyze the course of the Great Depression and its impact on American life. - Geographic (Note: maps included) Examples: Dust Bowl, Southern Appalachian region, Tennessee Valley, impact on Alabama economy - Hoover's administration - Political and economic FDR's New Deal program Examples: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), Social Security, National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), Works Progress Administration (WPA), Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Fair Labor, Standards Act		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
17. (continued)	- Cultural Examples: movies, radio, fireside chats, homelessness, malnutrition		
18. Discuss characteristics and distinctive features of life in America during the 1920s. Examples: clothing, dance, speakeasies, sports (Babe Ruth), inventions, architecture, music, Prohibition, Harlem Renaissance ("Dream Variations" by Langston Hughes), Charles Lindbergh	VI-2 Analyze the effects of World War I. • American's rejection of world leadership • American culture • Racial conflicts • Identify and analyze the course and consequences of World War I. - Course Plans Attrition on the Western front Technology - Consequences Political Social Economic - Post World War I Era League of Nations Wilson's support and congressional rejection - Unfinished business World War II	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
18. (continued)	• Identify and explain the development of post-war American culture. - Roaring Twenties Arts and humanities American writers Harlem Renaissance Jazz age Example: W. C. Handy Mass entertainment Technological innovations Examples: aviation, automobiles, home appliances Underside of the 1920s Examples: poverty, unorganized labor force, decline in farm incomes, conditions in Alabama, invalidation of anti-child labor laws, prohibition, racism Woman's issues Examples: Margaret Sanger, Zelda Fitzgerald		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
18. (continued)	- Racial and ethnic conflict - 1920s and 1930s Red Scare Sacco and Vanzetti case Ku Klux Klan activities Black migration to northern cities Racial violence Examples: riots and lynchings Immigration laws of the 1920s		
The Great Depression and World War II: 1929 - 1945			
19. Identify the contributing factors of the stock market crash of 1929 and the Great Depression. Examples: economic policies of the Harding and Coolidge administrations, unemployment, failed banks, collapse of farm economy	VII-1 Analyze the advent and impact of the Great Depression and the New Deal on American life • Political • Economic • Social • Identify and analyze the causes of the Great Depression. - Great Depression - Disparity of income - Stock market speculation - Collapse of farm economy	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
19. (continued)	• Identify and analyze the course of the Great Depression and its impact on American life. - Geographic (Note: maps included) Examples: Dust Bowl, Southern Appalachian region, Tennessee Valley, impact on Alabama economy - Hoover's administration - Political and economic FDR's New Deal program Examples: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), Social Security, National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), Works Progress Administration (WPA), Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Fair Labor, Standards Act - Cultural Examples: movies, radio, fireside chats, homelessness, malnutrition		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
19. (continued)	Examples: movies, radio, fireside chats, homelessness, malnutrition		
20. Describe the impact of the Great Depression on American economic and cultural life. Examples: politics, economics, society, art, literature, music, military, migration patterns, Dorthea Lange's photography	VII-1 Analyze the advent and impact of the Great Depression and the New Deal on American life • Political • Economic • Social • Identify and analyze the causes of the Great Depression. - Great Depression - Disparity of income - Stock market speculation - Collapse of farm economy • Identify and analyze the course of the Great Depression and its impact on American life. - Geographic (Note: maps included) Examples: Dust Bowl, Southern Appalachian region, Tennessee Valley, impact on Alabama economy	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
20. (continued)	- Hoover's administration - Political and economic FDR's New Deal program Examples: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), Social Security, National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), Works Progress Administration (WPA), Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Fair Labor, Standards Act - Cultural Examples: movies, radio, fireside chats, homelessness, malnutrition		
21. Discuss the disasters of the early 1900s. Examples: Titanic, Hindenburg		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
22. Analyze racial and ethnic conflict during the 1920s and 1930s. Examples: Red scare, Ku Klux Klan activities, Black migration to northern cities, immigrants	VI-2 Analyze the effects of World War I. • American's rejection of world leadership • American culture • Racial conflicts • Identify and analyze the course and consequences of World War I. - Course Plans Attrition on the Western front Technology - Consequences Political Social Economic - Post World War I Era League of Nations Wilson's support and congressional rejection - Unfinished business World War II • Identify and explain the development of post-war American culture. - Roaring Twenties Arts and humanities American writers Harlem Renaissance	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
22. (continued)	Jazz age Example: W. C. Handy Mass entertainment Technological innovations Examples: aviation, automobiles, home appliances Underside of the 1920s Examples: poverty, unorganized labor force, decline in farm incomes, conditions in Alabama, invalidation of anti-child labor laws, prohibition, racism Woman's issues Examples: Margaret Sanger, Zelda Fitzgerald - Racial and ethnic conflict - 1920s and 1930s Red Scare Sacco and Vanzetti case Ku Klux Klan activities Black migration to northern cities Racial violence Examples: riots and lynchings Immigration laws of the 1920s		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
23. Explain how Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs affected American workers. Examples: National Recovery Act (NRA), Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), Rural Electrification Act, Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Social Security Act, Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA), Housing Act of 1937	VII-1 Analyze the advent and impact of the Great Depression and the New Deal on American life • Political • Economic • Social • Identify and analyze the causes of the Great Depression. - Disparity of income - Stock market speculation - Collapse of farm economy • Identify and analyze the course of the Great Depression and its impact on American life. - Geographic (Note: maps included) Examples: Dust Bowl, Southern Appalachian region, Tennessee Valley, impact on Alabama economy - Hoover's administration	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
23. (continued)	- Political and economic FDR's New Deal program Examples: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), Social Security, National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), Works Progress Administration (WPA), Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Fair Labor, Standards Act - Cultural Examples: movies, radio, fireside chats, homelessness, malnutrition		
24. Explain the significance of the bombing of Pearl Harbor and the United States' entrance into World War II. Examples: social and military implications	VII-2 Analyze American's involvement in World War II. • Identify and analyze America's involvement in World War II. - Causes Europe Munich Conference Invasion of Poland	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
24. (continued)	Asia Japanese expansion Attack on Pearl Harbor - Homefront Women's participation: industry and volunteerism Rationing War Bonds Japanese internment - Political leaders Examples: FDR, Stalin, Churchill, Hitler, Mussolini - Military Participation Turning points Examples: Stalingrad, Midway, North Africa, Normandy - Military leaders Eisenhower MacArthur - Holocaust Liberation of concentration camps - Scientific and technological developments Atomic bomb: Hiroshima and Nagasaki		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
24. (continued)	• Compare America's involvement in World War II to World War I.		
25. Identify the key political leaders in World War II. • Allies - Roosevelt - Churchill - Truman - Stalin • Axis - Hitler - Mussolini - Hirohito, Tojo • Military and political leaders - Roosevelt - Churchill - Hitler - Stalin	VII-2 Analyze American's involvement in World War II. • Identify and analyze America's involvement in World War II. - Causes Europe Munich Conference Invasion of Poland Asia Japanese expansion Attack on Pearl Harbor - Homefront Women's participation: industry and volunteerism Rationing War Bonds Japanese internment - Political leaders Examples: FDR, Stalin, Churchill, Hitler, Mussolini		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
25. (continued)	- Military Participation Turning points Examples: Stalingrad, Midway, North Africa, Normandy - Military leaders Eisenhower MacArthur - Holocaust Liberation of concentration camps - Scientific and technological developments Atomic bomb: Hiroshima and Nagasaki • Compare America's involvement in World War II to World War I.		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
26. Demonstrate an understanding of key military strategies and activities of World War II. • Military campaign in the African and European theaters Examples: El Alamein, Normandy, Battle of the Bulge • Military campaigns in the Pacific theaters Examples: Tarawa, Saipan, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, Midway • Economic and human cost Examples: Holocaust, *The Diary of Anne Frank*, global casualities • Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki casualties	VII-2 Analyze American's involvement in World War II. • Identify and analyze America's involvement in World War II. - Causes Europe Munich Conference Invasion of Poland Asia Japanese expansion Attack on Pearl Harbor - Homefront Women's participation: industry and volunteerism Rationing War Bonds Japanese internment - Political leaders Examples: FDR, Stalin, Churchill, Hitler, Mussolini - Military Participation Turning points Examples: Stalingrad, Midway, North Africa, Normandy - Military leaders Eisenhower MacArthur	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
26. (continued)	- Holocaust Liberation of concentration camps - Scientific and technological developments Atomic bomb: Hiroshima and Nagasaki • Compare America's involvement in World War II to World War I.		
27. Assess the impact of World War II on American culture. • Industrialization of the country Examples: retooling of factories, "Rosie the Riveter" • Scientific and technological development • Restrictions of personal and civil rights Examples: selective service, rationing, internment camps, censorship of the press • National heroes Examples: McArthur, Eisenhower, Audie Murphy, Patton, Nimitz • State heroes Example: Red Erwin • Role of women Examples: the work force, military (WACs, WAVES, USO), heads of family	VII-2 Analyze American's involvement in World War II. • Identify and analyze America's involvement in World War II. - Causes Europe Munich Conference Invasion of Poland Asia Japanese expansion Attack on Pearl Harbor - Homefront Women's participation: industry and volunteerism Rationing War Bonds Japanese internment	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
27. (continued) • Fine arts Examples: big bands, jitterbug, “Kilroy was here,” Duke Ellington	- Political leaders Examples: FDR, Stalin, Churchill, Hitler, Mussolini - Military Participation Turning points Examples: Stalingrad, Midway, North Africa, Normandy - Military leaders Eisenhower MacArthur - Holocaust Liberation of concentration camps - Scientific and technological developments Atomic bomb: Hiroshima and Nagasaki • Compare America's involvement in World War II to World War I.		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
Postwar United States: 1945 - 1969			
28. Evaluate changes in the United States after World War II. • Economic Examples: consumerism, instant credit, job market, industrial changes, GI Bill • Technological Examples: transportation, communication, industry • Military Example: desegregation of the military			
29. Describe American society and culture of the 1950s "Baby Boom." Examples: suburbs, consumer culture, television age, rise of youth-centered entertainment, automobile, decay of inner city, Elvis Presley, *Mickey Mouse Club*, *I Love Lucy*, *American Bandstand*			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
30. Describe the social and cultural implications and significant events of the Cold War. • Berlin airlift Examples: humanitarian aid, "Iron Curtain" • Korean conflict Examples: North vs. South Korea, "Bamboo Curtain" • Red Scare Examples: McCarthyism, "black list," Hollywood, bomb shelters, air raid drills • Berlin Wall Examples: division of East/West Germany, Checkpoint Charlie • Cuban missile crisis Examples: Castro, Khrushchev, Bay of Pigs, first threat of nuclear warfare • Vietnam War Examples: North versus South Vietnam, domino theory, expense, length, heroes, Jeremiah Denton • Space race Examples: Sputnik; "Miss Baker," the monkey; Alan Shepherd; Neil Armstrong; Huntsville			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
31. Contrast domestic policy of postwar presidents from the 1940s through the 1960s. • Truman's "Fair Deal" • Eisenhower's "Peace and Prosperity" • Kennedy's "New Frontier" • Johnson's "Great Society"			
32. Understand the key events and people in the Civil Rights movement. • National - *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* - Dwight Eisenhower - March on Washington - Martin Luther King - Civil Rights Act of 1964 - Lyndon B. Johnson - Voting Rights Act of 1965 - "The Year of Chaos 1968" • State - Montgomery Bus Boycott - Rosa Parks - The Selma March - Freedom Riders - George Wallace - Birmingham church bombing - Eugene "Bull" Conner - The University of Alabama			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
33. Understand the social/cultural implications of the Vietnam War for America. Examples: protests, Kent State, popular culture, challenging of authority, returning veterans, POWs, MIAs **Contemporary United States: 1970 - Present** 34. Explain the affects of Richard Nixon and Watergate on the public perception of the office of president. 35. Evaluate the effectiveness of the Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan, and Bush administrations. • Environmental Examples: Clean Air Act, Environmental Protection Agency, Endangered Species Act, surface mining in Alabama • Social Examples: Equal Rights Amendment, Supreme Court ban on school prayer, protection of the handicapped			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
35. (continued) • Political Examples: opening relations with China, Middle East peace talks, Strategic Arms Treaty with Soviet Union, regime in El Salvador, Iran-Contra scandal, collapse of the Iron Curtain and Berlin Wall, Desert Shield and Desert Storm • Economic Examples: involvement in developing countries, reduction in military spending, "Read my lips—no new taxes."			
36. Explain the dynamics of a politically divided government. Examples: Republican Congress and Democratic Executive branch, Democratic Congress and Republican Executive branch			
37. Compare the "frontier" concept in modern America to earlier concepts of the frontier. • Space • Oceanic exploration			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
38. Demonstrate an understanding of the American economy and economic decision making on American society. • Intradependence of U.S. decisions Examples: imports and exports, supply and demand, inflation, deficit spending, advantages of free trade • Interdependence of world and U.S. decisions Examples: shoes, clothing, electronics, OPEC/gasoline, transportation			
39. Analyze the environmental and social consequences of humans changing the physical environment. • TVA and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' damming of rivers • Construction of interstate systems • Strip mining • Destruction of wetlands • Clear cutting of timber			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
40. Describe the impact of technological innovations on American life from the 1970s to the present. • Economic Examples: robotics, computer revolution, rapid rail system, satellite communication in the twentieth century • Social/Cultural Examples: microwaves, electricity, television, computers, Internet, satellite, music, video games, cellular phones, compact disks • Political Examples: C-SPAN, sound bites, television and radio advertising			
41. Describe the impact of and reasons for the influx of immigrants on American life in the twentieth century. Examples: religious diversity, language, internment labor, health care, welfare system			
42. Discuss the social issues of the 1990s from differing perspectives. Examples: urban violence, drug traffic, affirmative action, juvenile crime, obsession with sports			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
CITIZENSHIP **CONTENT STANDARDS** **Representative Democracy**			
1. Explain the significance and relevance of the U.S. founding documents. • The Declaration of Independence • The Constitution - Preamble - Three branches of government - System of checks and balances • The Bill of Rights	II-1 Recognize and comprehend the impact of the influences of intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. • Identify and describe the impact and the influence of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. - Magna Carta - Political concepts of Locke, Rousseau, and Montesquieu - Great Awakening - Bill of Rights • Identify and describe models and concepts for central government. - First and Second Continental Congresses - Political parties - Declaration of Independence - Articles of Confederation: strengths and weaknesses	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
1. (continued)	- Constitutional Convention State vs. national power Major crises and compromises Debate over ratification Federalist Papers - First American Political Systems Economic differences Jefferson vs. Hamilton Examples: national debt, state debt, banking system - Washington's Farewell Address - Impact of John Marshall on the Supreme Court Judicial Review - *Marbury v. Madison* II-2 Identify and comprehend the provisions of essential documents of the United States Government.		

7TH

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local

1. (continued)	- Declaration of Independence
	- Constitution
	- Bill of Rights
	- 13th, 14th, 15th, and 19th Amendments
	
	- Identify, explain, describe, and/or compare the provisions of essential documents of the United States Government.
	  - Declaration of Independence
	    Philosophical background
	    Concept of equality
	    Social Contract Theory
	  - Basics of the Constitution
	    Preamble
	    Separation of Powers
	    Federal System
	    Elastic Clause
	    Bill of Rights
	    13th, 14th, 15th, & 19th Amendments
	    Violations
	      Examples: Black Codes, Jim Crow Laws
	
	- Relate Separation of Powers, Federal System, and the Bill of Rights to colonial experiences.		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
2. Discuss the essential characteristics of American democracy. • The source of authority • Representative government • Limited government • Constitutional government	II-1 Recognize and comprehend the impact of the influences of intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. • Identify and describe the impact and the influence of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. - Magna Carta - Political concepts of Locke, Rousseau, and Montesquieu - Great Awakening - Bill of Rights • Identify and describe models and concepts for central government. - First and Second Continental Congresses - Political parties - Declaration of Independence - Articles of Confederation: strengths and weaknesses	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
2. (continued)	- Constitutional Convention State vs. national power Major crises and compromises Debate over ratification Federalist Papers - First American Political Systems Economic differences Jefferson vs. Hamilton Examples: national debt, state debt, banking system - Washington's Farewell Address - Impact of John Marshall on the Supreme Court Judicial Review - *Marbury v. Madison* II-2 Identify and comprehend the provisions of essential documents of the United States Government. • Declaration of Independence • Constitution • Bill of Rights • 13th, 14th, 15th, and 19th Amendments		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
2. (continued)	• Identify, explain, describe, and/or compare the provisions of essential documents of the United States Government. - Declaration of Independence Philosophical background Concept of equality Social Contract Theory - Basics of the Constitution Preamble Separation of Powers Federal System Elastic Clause Bill of Rights 13th, 14th, 15th, & 19th Amendments Violations Examples: Black Codes, Jim Crow Laws • Relate Separation of Powers, Federal System, and the Bill of Rights to colonial experiences.		
3. Explain the historical background of Alabama's Constitution and its impact.			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
4. Explain the American political system. • Organization and functions of political parties, campaigns, and elections • Process of selecting political leaders - Nomination - Primary election - Referendum - People's initiative - Appointment • Identity of major office holders - Community - State - Nation • Evaluation of actions of public	II-1 Recognize and comprehend the impact of the influences of intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. • Identify and describe the impact and the influence of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. - Magna Carta - Political concepts of Locke, Rousseau, and Montesquieu - Great Awakening - Bill of Rights • Identify and describe models and concepts for central government. - First and Second Continental Congresses - Political parties - Declaration of Independence - Articles of Confederation: strengths and weaknesses - Constitutional Convention State vs. national power Major crises and compromises Debate over ratification Federalist Papers	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
4. (continued)	- First American Political Systems Economic differences Jefferson vs. Hamilton Examples: national debt, state debt, banking system - Washington's Farewell Address - Impact of John Marshall on the Supreme Court Judicial Review - *Marbury v. Madison*		
5. Compare the American government with other governmental systems. Examples: monarchy, dictatorship, theocracy		X	
Law			
6. Describe the organization, functions, and jurisdiction of courts within the American judicial system. • Local, state, national • Juvenile, adult • Civil, criminal	II-2 Identify and comprehend the provisions of essential documents of the United States Government. • Declaration of Independence • Constitution • Bill of Rights • 13th, 14th, 15th, and 19th Amendments	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
6. (continued)	• Identify, explain, describe, and/or compare the provisions of essential documents of the United States Government. - Declaration of Independence Philosophical background Concept of equality Social Contract Theory - Basics of the Constitution Preamble Separation of Powers Federal System Elastic Clause Bill of Rights 13th, 14th, 15th, & 19th Amendments Violations Examples: Black Codes, Jim Crow Laws • Relate Separation of Powers, Federal System, and the Bill of Rights to colonial experiences.		
7. Explain the kinds of law. • Criminal law - Crimes against persons Examples: homicide, assault and battery - Crimes against property Examples: arson, vandalism, robbery - Other Example: substance abuse			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
7. (continued) • Juvenile law - Distinction between juvenile and adult - Reasons for having separate system - Juvenile justice procedures - Juvenile rights • Civil law - Housing laws - Family laws - Labor laws - Contract laws - Tort laws			
8. Explain the constitutional rights of citizens. • Due process Examples: search and seizure, arrest, preliminary hearing, appeal of verdicts, parole • Habeas Corpus • Speedy and public trials • Right to counsel • Trial by jury • Right against self-incrimination • Religious expression • Freedom of speech • Freedom of press • Freedom of association and assembly • Right to privacy • Right to equal protection • Right to bear arms	II-2 Identify and comprehend the provisions of essential documents of the United States Government. • Declaration of Independence • Constitution • Bill of Rights • 13th, 14th, 15th, and 19th Amendments • Identify, explain, describe, and/or compare the provisions of essential documents of the United States Government. - Declaration of Independence Philosophical background Concept of equality Social Contract Theory - Basics of the Constitution Preamble Separation of Powers	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
8. (continued)	Federal System Elastic Clause Bill of Rights 13th, 14th, 15th, & 19th Amendments Violations Examples: Black Codes, Jim Crow Laws • Relate Separation of Powers, Federal System, and the Bill of Rights to colonial experiences.		
Personal Economics 9. Analyze the impact of the consumer in the marketplace. • As a consumer • As a citizen • As a worker		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
10. Explain the basic elements of economics as they apply to consumers. • Scarcity • Opportunity costs • Characteristics of a market economy • Supply and demand		X	
11. Apply the principles of money management to the preparation of a personal budget. Examples: housing, transportation, food, clothing, medical expenses, insurance			
12. Apply the principles of money management to the various services provided by financial institutions. • Checking • Savings • Loans • Investments			
13. Analyze the costs and benefits of using credit. • Credit cards • Loans			
14. Apply principles of money management to purchases. • Comparison shopping • Brand-name buying			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
15. Identify the laws protecting the rights of consumers and the avenues of recourse for the violation of those rights. • Local, state, federal • Consumer protection agencies and organizations			
Civic Responsibility			
16. Explain the difference between citizens and noncitizens and the way that U.S. citizenship is acquired.	II-2 Identify and comprehend the provisions of essential documents of the United States government. • Declaration of Independence • Constitution • Bill of Rights • 13th, 14th, 15th, and 19th Amendments • Identify, explain, describe, and/or compare the provisions of essential documents of the United States Government. - Declaration of Independence Philosophical Background Concept of equality Social Contract Theory		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
16. (continued)	- Basics of the Constitution Preamble Separation of Powers Federal system Elastic Clause Bill of Rights 13th, 14th, 15th, & 19th Amendments Violations Examples: Black Codes, Jim Crow Laws • Relate Separation of Powers, Federal system, and the Bill of Rights to colonial experiences.		
17. Evaluate the responsibilities of citizens. • Personal responsibilities - Getting an education - Choosing a career - Providing for oneself and one's family - Saving for the future - Behaving in a civil manner • Civic responsibilities - Obeying the law - Paying taxes		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
17. (continued) - Being informed - Monitoring public officials - Participating in the political process Examples: voting, working in a campaign, holding office, attending rallies, writing letters, petitioning - Serving in the armed forces - Serving on a jury 18. Discuss the influence of the media on American life. • Voter • Consumer 19. Apply a civic problem-solving model. • Identifying a problem • Gathering information • Generating possible solutions • Selecting the most appropriate solution • Developing an action plan • Implementing the plan Examples: recycling, revitalization of neighborhoods, tax support for public services, curfews, teen issues			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
WORLD GEOGRAPHY			
The World in Spatial Terms			
1. Explain map essentials: type, size, shape, distance, direction, location, scale, symbols. • Reference and thematic maps, topographic and planimetric maps • Globes • Map projections • Aerial photographs • Satellite images • Latitude and longitude • Cardinal and intermediate directions • Fractional, graphic, and verbal scale • Conventional symbols used in atlases		X	
2. Illustrate spatial information using data, symbols, and colors to create thematic maps. Examples: patterns of population, economics, rainfall, vegetation, landforms, hurricane tracks over several seasons, international trade in commodities		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
3. Illustrate graphically and analyze the distribution of major physical and human features on Earth's surface using different scales. Examples: Physical features--continents, mountain chains, oceans, rivers, climate Human features--countires, cities, population, economy, language, religion, resources		X	
4. Evaluate the spatial arrangement of urban and rural land-use patterns in the local community or in a nearby community. • Commercial • Residential • Industrial • Agricultural • Mining		X	
Places and Regions			
5. Locate selected countries, cities, and physical features on maps, globes, and satellite images.			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
6. Identify physical and human criteria used to define regions at different spatial scales. Examples: hemispheres, regions within continents or countries, city boundaries, school districts, developed and less developed regions of the world	III-2 Identify and evaluate the Era of Expansion. Note: Use map on territorial expansion. • Trace and compare the expansion of the United States from 1783-1853. - Territorial expansion Treat of Paris - 1783 Land Ordinance - 1785 Northwest Ordinance - 1787 - Louisiana Purchase Background Lewis and Clark Expedition - Economic nationalism during the "Era of Good Feeling" Economic issues Examples: internal improvements, Henry Clay's American System Alabama Statehood Missouri Compromise Monroe Doctrine - Westward expansion Indian Removal Act	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
6. (continued)	Example: Trail of Tears (Note: Alabama may be included) Pre-Civil War expansion West of the Mississippi Examples: Santa Fe, Oregon, Mormon, and California trails; Gold Rush		
7. Evaluate the impact of human activity on landscapes over time using maps, graphs and satellite-produced images. Examples: agricultural patterns in different areas of the world, tree clearing in rain forests, damming of rivers and destruction of wildlife habitats, urban growth, land use change	V-1 Identify and evaluate the events that led to the settlement of the West. • Identify and explain the closing of the frontier and the transition from an agrarian society to an industrial nation during the 1800s. - Indian tribes Examples: new states, U. S. Army and Indian conflicts, buffalo annihilation, and geographic impact	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
7. (continued)	- Settlement of the Midwest/immigrant movement Examples: steel plow, windmill, revolver, barbed wire, and railroad - Changing role of the American farmers Examples: early mechanization of agriculture, farmers' grievances, American agrarian rebellion, Populist Movement, and Alabama farmers		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
8. Compare the physical and human characteristics of places using observation data and geographic resources. Examples: soils, landforms, vegetation, wildlife, religion, language, politics, population, land use 9. Relate place names with cultural and/or political perspectives. Example: names given to places or regions to symbolize an event or principle or to honor a person or cause 10. Relate the use of technology to the way culture groups perceive and use places and regions. Example: Air conditioning in the southern U.S. increases productivity and encourages migration into the South.			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
Physical Systems			
11. Explain patterns in the physical environment within the context of physical processes. Examples: tectonic processes and continental drift, ocean and atmospheric circulation, erosion, Earth-Sun relationships and seasons, weather and climate, renewable and nonrenewable resources			
12. Predict the short- and long-range effects of extreme weather phenomena and human activity on the physical environment. Examples: hurricane's impact on a coastal ecosystem, heavy rainfall on hill slopes after deforestation		X	
13. Describe ecosystems and explain why they differ from place to place. Examples: differences in soils, climates, topography, and populations			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
14. Identify changes over time in a nearby ecosystem resulting from human intervention. Examples: natural wetlands being replaced by farms, forests and farmland being replaced by housing developments	V-1 Identify and evaluate the events that led to the settlement of the West. • Identify and explain the closing of the frontier and the transition from an agrarian society to an industrial nation during the 1800s. - Indian tribes Examples: new states, U. S. Army and Indian conflicts, buffalo annihilation, and geographic impact. - Settlement of the Midwest/Immigrant movement Examples: steel plow, windmill, revolver, barbed wire, and railroad - Changing role of the American farmers Examples: early mechanization of agriculture, farmers' grievances, American agrarian rebellion, Populist Movement, and Alabama farmers		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
14. (continued)	V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. - Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers - Sources of power for new industries Examples: oil, electricity - Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio - Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing - Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
14. (continued)	- Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used) Geographic (Note: population maps may be used) Examples: from farm to factory Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions. • Identify, explain, and relate the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive Movement. - Characteristics - Social Role of women Muckrakers Examples: *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair, *History of the Standard Oil Company* by Ida Tarbell		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
14. (continued)	Public education Example: Horace Mann - The Niagara Movement W.E.B. DuBois National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) - Atlanta Exposition/Compromise - Tuskegee Institute Booker T. Washington George Washington Carver - Political *Plessy v. Ferguson* - Alabama's 1901 Constitution - Progressive Constitutional Amendments and impact 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments - Progressive leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson Examples: antitrust laws such as the Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission, labor reforms, conservation movements, Federal Reserve system - Election of 1912		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
Human Systems			
15. Describe human populations on the Earth's surface. • Characteristics Examples: birth rate, death rate, life expectancy, population density • Distribution Examples: dot maps and choropleth maps of population concentration or dispersal, population pyramids • Migration Examples: rural to urban migration, southerners into northern areas of the United States in the twentieth century, northerners into the southern region in the late twentieth century, movement of Mongols across Asia and into Europe in the thirteenth century	III-2 Identify and evaluate the Era of Expansion. Note: Use map on territorial expansion. • Trace and compare the expansion of the United States from 1783-1853. - Territorial expansion Treaty of Paris - 1783 Land Ordinance - 1785 Northwest Ordinance - 1787 - Louisiana Purchase Background Lewis and Clark expedition - Economic nationalism during the "Era of Good Feeling" Economic issues Examples: internal improvements, Henry Clay's American System Alabama Statehood Missouri Compromise Monroe Doctrine		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
15. (continued)	- Westward expansion Indian Removal Act Examples: Trail of Tears (Note: Alabama may be included) Pre-Civil War expansion west of the Mississippi Examples: Santa Fe, Oregon, Mormon, and California trails; Gold Rush - Growing sectional divisions Texas Independence Mexican War Example: Manifest Destiny V-1 Identify and evaluate the events that led to the settlement of the West. • Identify and explain the closing of the frontier and the transition from an agrarian society to an industrial nation during the 1800s.		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
15. (continued)	- Indian tribes Examples: new states, U. S. Army and Indian conflicts, buffalo annihilation, and geographic impact - Settlement of the Midwest/immigrant movement Examples: steel plow, windmill, revolver, barbed wire, and railroad - Changing role of the American farmers Examples: early mechanization of agriculture, farmers' grievances, American agrarian rebellion, Populist Movement, and Alabama farmers		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
16. Identify ways in which communities reflect the cultural background of their inhabitants. Examples: distinctive building styles, billboards in Spanish, foreign language advertisements, ethnic restaurants		X	
17. Relate economic activity of a region within its geographic context. Examples: mining coal and other resources, irrigation and agriculture, sport franchise, impact on the local or regional community of the gain or loss of certain economic activities	III-2 Identify and evaluate the Era of Expansion. Note: Use map on territorial expansion. • Trace and compare the expansion of the United States from 1783-1853. - Territorial expansion Treaty of Paris - 1783 Land Ordinance - 1785 Northwest Ordinance - 1787 - Louisiana Purchase Background Lewis and Clark expedition - Economic nationalism during the "Era of Good Feeling" Economic issues Examples: internal improvements, Henry Clay's American System	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
17. (continued)	Alabama Statehood Missouri Compromise Monroe Doctrine - Westward expansion Indian Removal Act Examples: Trail of Tears (Note: Alabama may be included) Pre-Civil War expansion west of the Mississippi Examples: Santa Fe, Oregon, Mormon, and California trails; Gold Rush - Growing sectional divisions Texas Independence Mexican War Example: Manifest Destiny		
18. Evaluate trading patterns of the United States and other countries related to locations. Examples: petroleum, wheat, cotton, automobiles, textiles			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
19. Discuss major industries in the United States from the perspective of how geography and the factors of production helped determine the locations of manufacturing plants. Example: those producing steel, aircraft, automobiles, food products, textiles, apparel	V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. - Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers - Sources of power for new industries Examples: oil, electricity - Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
19. (continued)	- Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing - Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie - Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used) Geographic (Note: population maps may be used) Examples: from farm to factory Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
20. Identify major agricultural and urban settlement types and the geographic reasons for their location. Examples: plantation, subsistence farming, truck-farming communities, port city, governmental center, planned city, single-industry city	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development, and divergence. Note: Emphasis on the United States. • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - Motivation - Subsequent action • Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies • Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
20. (continued)	• Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord V-1 Identify and evaluate the events that led to the settlement of the West. • Identify and explain the closing of the frontier and the transition from an agrarian society to an industrial nation during the 1800s. - Indian tribes Examples: new states, U. S. Army and Indian conflicts, buffalo annihilation, and geographic impact		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
20. (continued)	- Settlement of the Midwest/immigrant movement Examples: steel plow, windmill, revolver, barbed wire, and railroad - Changing role of the American farmers Examples: early mechanization of agriculture, farmers' grievances, American agrarian rebellion, Populist Movement, and Alabama farmers		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
21. Explain factors that contribute to conflict within and between countries. Examples: use of land, economic competition for scarce resources, boundary disputes, cultural differences, control of strategic locations	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development, and divergence. Note: Emphasis on the United States. • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - Motivation - Subsequent action • Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies • Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
21. (continued)	• Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		
Environment and Society			
22. Evaluate the environmental effects of human actions on the four basic components of Earth's physical systems. • Atmosphere Examples: effects of ozone depletion, climate change • Biosphere Examples: the effects of deforestation, reduction in biodiversity • Lithosphere Examples: the effects of land degradation, gully erosion	V-1 Identify and evaluate the events that led to the settlement of the West. • Identify and explain the closing of the frontier and the transition from an agrarian society to an industrial nation during the 1800s. - Indian tribes Examples: new states, U. S. Army and Indian conflicts, buffalo annihilation, and geographic impact		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
22. (continued) • Hydrosphere Examples: the effects of pesticides and non-point pollution washed into river systems, decline of quality groundwater	- Settlement of the Midwest/immigrant movement Examples: steel plow, windmill, revolver, barbed wire, and railroad - Changing role of the American farmers Examples: early mechanization of agriculture, farmers' grievances, American agrarian rebellion, Populist Movement, and Alabama farmers. V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization.		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
22. (continued)	- Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers - Sources of power for new industries Examples: oil, electricity - Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio		
23. Identify the significance of major technological innovations that have been used to modify the physical environment, both in the past and in the present. Examples: the effects of the introduction of fire, steam power, diesel machinery, electricity, work animals, explosives	V-1 Identify and evaluate the events that led to the settlement of the West. • Identify and explain the closing of the frontier and the transition from an agrarian society to an industrial nation during the 1800s. - Indian tribes		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
23. (continued)	Examples: new states, U. S. Army and Indian conflicts, buffalo annihilation, and geographic impact - Settlement of the Midwest/immigrant movement Examples: steel plow, windmill, revolver, barbed wire, and railroad - Changing role of the American farmers Examples: early mechanization of agriculture, farmers' grievances, American agrarian rebellion, Populist Movement, and Alabama farmers		
24. Explain how the characteristics of different physical environments affect human activities. Examples: how people in Siberia, Alaska, and other high-latitude places deal with the characteristics of tundra environments such as frost heaves, freezing of public utilities, very short growing seasons; how people in low latitudes deal with tropical heat and high humidity with mid-day siestas		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
25. Explain the ways humans prepare for natural hazards. Examples: earthquake preparedness, constructing houses on stilts in flood-prone areas, designation of hurricane or tornado shelters and evacuation routes in hurricane- and tornado-prone areas			
26. Describe world patterns of resource distribution and utilization by mapping and discussing such natural resources in terms of the locations of major deposits. Examples: petroleum, coal, copper, iron ore	V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. - Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers - Sources of power for new industries Examples: oil, electricity - Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
26. (continued)	- Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing - Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie - Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used) Geographic (Note: population maps may be used) Examples: from farm to factory Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
26. (continued)	• Identify, explain, and relate the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive Movement. - Characteristics - Social Role of women Muckrakers Examples: *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair, *History of the Standard Oil Company* by Ida Tarbell Public education Example: Horace Mann - The Niagara Movement W.E.B. DuBois National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) - Atlanta Exposition/Compromise - Tuskegee Institute Booker T. Washington George Washington Carver - Political *Plessy v. Ferguson* - Alabama's 1901 Constitution - Progressive Constitutional Amendments and impact 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
26. (continued)	- Progressive leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson Examples: antitrust laws such as the Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission, labor reforms, conservation movements, Federal Reserve system - Election of 1912		
27. Relate the importance of energy resources to the development of human societies. Examples: wood and water to people settling in new lands, natural gas for heating and cooling of buildings, coal for factories	V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. - Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers - Sources of power for new industries Examples: oil, electricity - Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
27. (continued)	- Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing - Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie - Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used) Geographic (Note: population maps may be used) Examples: from farm to factory Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
27. (continued)	• Identify, explain, and relate the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive Movement. - Characteristics - Social Role of women Muckrakers Examples: *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair, *History of the Standard Oil Company* by Ida Tarbell Public education Example: Horace Mann - The Niagara Movement W.E.B. DuBois National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) - Atlanta Exposition/Compromise - Tuskegee Institute Booker T. Washington George Washington Carver - Political *Plessy v. Ferguson* - Alabama's 1901 Constitution - Progressive Constitutional Amendments and impact 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
27. (continued)	- Progressive leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson Examples: antitrust laws such as the Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission, labor reforms, conservation movements, Federal Reserve system - Election of 1912		
The Uses of Geography 28. Identify changes over time indicating the process of urban growth in the United States. • Site characteristics • Situations • Function			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
29. Assess the role of different land-survey systems in establishing contemporary landscape patterns by examining maps. Example: comparing the history and landscape of a metes-and-bounds state, such as Georgia, with a rectangular land-survey system state such as Alabama	IV-1 Identify and evaluate events, causes, and effects of the Civil War Era. • Recognize and analyze the factors leading to sectional division. - Compromise of 1850 - Fugitive Slave Act - Kansas-Nebraska Act - Formation of Republican Party - Dred Scott Decision - John Brown Raid • Identify and relate the election of Lincoln to the division of the nation. - Background Issues debated Democratic Party split - Secession and the federal response Examples: formation of Confederacy (Note: include Montgomery, Alabama), Ft. Sumter, Northern goals, Southern goals		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
29. (continued)	- Northern Alabama's perspective on secession (Note: include Winston County, Alabama, and western counties of Virginia) Pockets of resistance to secession • Identify and analyze the non-military events of the Civil War. - Political Example: creation of black military units - Economic Example: Homestead Act, Morrill-Land Grant Act - Cultural Example: draft opposition, Emancipation Proclamation		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
29. (continued)	- Legal Example: suspension of the Writ of Habeus Corpus • Examine the military defeat of the Confederacy. - Geographic Examples: Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, Sherman's March - Political Gettysburg Address - Economic Lee's surrender Cost of war • Identify and compare the successes and failures of the Reconstruction Era and the emergence of the New South. - Plan for Reconstruction Lincoln's Plan Congressional Plan		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
29. (continued)	- Radical Reconstruction Examples: Southern Military Districts, Black Codes, carpetbaggers, scalawags, organized resistance groups - Presidency of U. S. Grant - End of Reconstruction Examples: election of 1876, Compromise of 1877 - The New South Politics Industrialization Race relations Examples: Jim Crow Laws Black cultural structures Examples: schools, churches, and family		
30. Evaluate the geographic impact of using major energy sources in the twenty-first century. Examples: petroleum, coal, nuclear power, solar energy			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
31. Analyze a geographic issue developing sound arguments in favor of recommendations for specific actions on the issue. Examples: building a dam and reservoir, construction to revitalize a downtown area, siting of a new landfill 32. Assess the balance between the negative impact of human habitation on the environment and the need for natural resources thought essential to sustain human life.			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
WORLD HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY TO 1500 **CONTENT STANDARDS** **Early Civilizations to 500 B.C.** 1. Evaluate the minimum components essential for the development of a civilization. • Technology • Division of labor • Government • Calendar • Writing 2. Compare the significant features of civilizations that developed in the Tigris-Euphrates, Nile, Indus, and Huang He River valleys. • Natural environment • Urban development • Social hierarchy • Written language • Ethical and religious belief system • Government and military institutions • Economic systems **NOTE:** Efforts have been made to follow the Pinyin method of spelling with Chinese terms.			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
Classical Civilizations: 500 B.C. to 500 A.D.			
3. Compare the development of major world religions, philosophies, and their key tenets. • Judaism • Hinduism • Confucianism and Taoism • Christianity • Buddhism		X	
4. Analyze the cultural contributions of Classical Greece. • Politics Examples: polis, democracy • Intellectual life Examples: Sophists, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle • Arts and architecture • Science		X	
5. Compare the Hellenic and the Hellenistic world. • Role of Alexander the Great • Geographic features • Political and military factors • Intellectual life • Cultural interaction and religious diversity • Economic features		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
6. Analyze the key factors in the expansion of the Roman Republic. • Influence of geography • Organization of the government • Plebeians versus patricians • Roman army • Relations with conquered peoples		X	
7. Evaluate the transformation of Rome from Republic to Empire. • Collapse of the Republic • Reforms of Augustus • Pax Romana • Imperialism • Economic factors Examples: agriculture, trade, manufacturing, taxes		X	
8. Assess the Roman cultural contributions. • Roman law and political theory • Citizenship and slavery • Architecture and engineering • Religions • Sculpture and painting • Literature • Latin language		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
9. Trace important aspects of the diffusion of Christianity. • Relationship to Judaism • Missionary impulse • Organizational development • Transition from persecution to acceptance in Roman Empire • Church doctrine			
10. Analyze the reasons for the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. • Economic and social decline Examples: class divisions, alienation, depopulation • Influence of Christianity • Political and military problems • External factors - Provincial disorder - Loss of trade - Tribal migrations and attacks • Size and diversity		X	
11. Interpret elements of classical civilization in India. • Religions • Arts and literature • Philosophies • Empires • Social structures Example: caste system			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
12. Interpret elements of classical civilization in China. • Religions • Politics Examples: Chi'n Dynasty, weapons, military unification, the Great Wall • Centrality of the family Example: Mandate of Heaven • Zhou and Han Dynasties • Inventions Examples: paper, gunpowder, porcelain • Economic impact of the Silk Road and European trade • Dynastic transitions		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
World Expansion of Agrarian and Commercial Civilizations: 500 A.D. to 1500 A.D.			
13. Analyze the rise of the Byzantine Empire, its institutions, and its legacy. • Shift of the Roman Empire from the west to the east • Emperors - Constantine - Justinian • Code of Justinian • Preservation of heritage of antiquity • Art and architecture Examples: Hagia Sophia, mosaics, icons • Establishment of Eastern Orthodox Church • Strengths and weaknesses		X	
14. Assess the characteristics and spread of Islamic civilizations. • Mohammed and the origins of Islam • Geography • Political/religious diversity Examples: Suni, Shia • Role of women • Islamic expansion • Arts and literature • Science, mathematics, and medicine • Preservation and transmittal of ancient Greek and Indian works • Invasion of India		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
15. Evaluate the forces and institutions that shaped the early Middle Ages in Europe. • Invasions Examples: Huns, Franks, Angles, Saxons, Visigoths, Magyars, Vikings, Muslims • Early medieval church Examples: papacy, monasticism • Military leaders Example: Charlemagne • The Norman Conquest • Agricultural methods • Manoralism • Feudalism		X	
16. Analyze the characteristics of Japan's Classical Age. • Political Examples: feudalism, the Kamokura • Economic • Religious • Cultural			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
17. Analyze the characteristics of the Middle Empire in China. • Continuity of civilization • The great dynasties • Golden Age of art and culture Examples: painting, porcelain, poetry, Li Po, Tu Fu • Rise of domestic and foreign trade • Mongol contributions		X	
18. Explain the development of the early Russian state. • Rise of Kiev • Conversion to Orthodox Christianity • Geography and peoples of Central Asia • Mongol conquest (Tartar Yoke) • Relations with Western Europe • Rise of Muscovy • Trade system		X	
19. Analyze the forces and institutions that shaped Western Europe in the High Middle Ages (1000-1350 A.D.). • Growth of trade and towns • The Church • Scholasticism • Crusades		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
19. (continued) • Politics - France Examples: kingship, the Estates, Parliaments, Louis IX, Eleanor of Aquitaine - England Examples: William the Conqueror, Magna Carta, Model Parliament - The Holy Roman Empire Example: Frederick Barbarossa • Cultures			
20. Compare the characteristics of African civilizations. • Geography • Religions Examples: Islam, Christianity, indigenous • Economics • Empires Examples: Ghana, Mali, Songhai • Cultures		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
21. Evaluate Pre-Columbian cultures in the Americas. • Olmecs • Mayans • Aztecs • Incas • North Americans	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development, and divergence. Note: Emphasis on the United States. • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - Motivation - Subsequent action • Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies • Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures.		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
21. (continued)	- Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses • Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		
22. Analyze events and factors for change in late medieval civilization (1350-1500). • European topography • Crusades • Hundred Years' War • Black Death • Expansion of agricultural productivity • Rise of middle class • Exploration and world trade	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development, and divergence. Note: Emphasis on the United States. • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
22. (continued)	• Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - Motivation - Subsequent action • Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies • Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses • Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
23. Trace the origins of the Italian Renaissance. • Effects of the Crusades • Commercial prosperity • Islamic science and culture • Political changes • Art and architecture • Early vernacular literature	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development, and divergence. Note: Emphasis on the United States. • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - Motivation - Subsequent action • Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies • Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
23. (continued)	• Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
WORLD HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY SINCE 1500 **CONTENT STANDARDS** **The Emergence of a Global Age: 1500 to 1650**			
1. Compare aspects of the Renaissance culture in Italy and Northern Europe. • Humanism • Arts and literature • Intellectual development • Advances in technology	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development, and divergence. Note: Emphasis on the United States. • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. -Motivation -Subsequent action • Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. -Destabilization of Native American societies	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
1. (continued)	• Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. -Conquistadors -St. Augustine -Jamestown -Virginia House of Burgesses • Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
2. Analyze the geographic, economic, political, and cultural aspects of European exploration and colonization. • Motivations for exploration • Columbian Exchange • Commercial Revolution • Mercantilism • Imperialism - Portugal - Spain - England - France - Holland	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development, and divergence. Note: Emphasis on the United States. • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - Motivation - Subsequent action • Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies • Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
2. (continued)	• Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		
3. Evaluate the causes of the Reformation and explain its significance. • Tensions between religious and secular authorities • Reformers and doctrines • Counter Reformation • English Reformation • Wars of religion	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development, and divergence. Note: Emphasis on the United States. • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. -Motivation -Subsequent action • Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. -Destabilization of Native American societies		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
3. (continued)	• Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses • Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		
4. Explain the relationship between physical geography and cultural development in India, Africa, Japan, and China in the early global age. • Trade and travel • Natural resources • Movement/isolation of peoples and ideas			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
5. Evaluate the rise of absolutism and constitutionalism and their impact on European nations. • Absolute monarchy - Louis XIV • Limited monarchy - Glorious Revolution • Theoretical justifications - Hobbes - Locke	II-1 Recognize and comprehend the impact of the influences of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. • Identify and describe the impact and the influence of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. - Magna Carta - Political concepts of Locke, Rousseau, and Montesquieu - Great Awakening - Bill of Rights • Identify and describe models and concepts for central government. - First and Second Continental Congress - Political parties - Declaration of Independence - Articles of Confederation: strengths and weaknesses - Constitutional Convention State vs. national power Major crises and Compromises Debate over ratification Federalist Papers	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
5. (continued)	- First American Political systems Economic differences Jefferson vs. Hamilton Examples: national debt, state debt, banking system - Washington's Farewell Address - Impact of John Marshall on the Supreme Court Judicial Review - *Marbury v. Madison*		
The Age of Revolutions: 1650 to 1815 6. Evaluate the achievements and influences of the Scientific Revolution. • Ideological foundations of the Revolution Examples: Copernicus, Galileo • Isaac Newton • Technological advances • Effect on the Enlightenment Examples: evolution of scientific method, skepticism, empiricism, harmony, progress			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
7. Compare significant ideas of the Enlightenment. • Political and economic - Locke - Montesquieu - Voltaire - Smith • Philosophy and philosophers - Voltaire - Diderot - Rousseau • Neo-classicism • New religious and anti-religious currents	II-1 Recognize and comprehend the impact of the influences of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. • Identify and describe the impact and the influence of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. - Magna Carta - Political concepts of Locke, Rousseau, and Montesquieu - Great Awakening - Bill of Rights • Identify and describe models and concepts for central government. - First and Second Continental Congress - Political parties - Declaration of Independence - Articles of Confederation: strengths and weaknesses - Constitutional Convention State vs. national power Major crises and Compromises Debate over ratification Federalist Papers	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
7. (continued)	- First American Political systems Economic differences Jefferson vs. Hamilton Examples: national debt, state debt, banking system - Washington's Farewell Address - Impact of John Marshall on the Supreme Court Judicial Review - *Marbury v. Madison*		
8. Analyze the French Revolution and its impact on transformations in Europe. • Causes • Political evolution - Constitutional monarchy - Reign of terror - Napoleon • Social evolution - Liberty - Equality - Fraternity • Diffusion of nationalism and liberalism			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
9. Analyze revolutions in Latin America. • Haitian revolution - Toussaint L'Ouverture • Colombia and Venezuela - Simón Bolívar "The Liberator" • Argentina and Chile - San Martín and O'Higgins • Mexico - Hidalgo and Morelos • Established elites - Racial and social inequality • Nineteenth century urbanization		X	
10. Assess the Industrial Revolution and its impact. • Preconditions in England • Technological advances, inventors, and conditions of labor • Resistance to industrialization • Effects of Industrial Revolution on politics, economics, and society • Capitalism, Liberalism, Socialism, Marxism • Early factory production in Japan, China, and India • Economic theories - Adam Smith - Karl Marx - Thomas Malthus	V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization - Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers - Sources of power for new industries Examples: oil, electricity - Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
10. (continued)	- Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing - Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie - Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used) Geographic (Note: population maps may be used) Examples: from farm to factory Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
10. (continued)	• Identify, explain, and relate the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive Movement. - Characteristics - Social Role of women Muckrakers Examples: *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair, *History of the Standard Oil Company* by Ida Tarbell Public education Example: Horace Mann - The Niagara Movement W.E.B. DuBois National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) - Atlanta Exposition/Compromise - Tuskegee Institute Booker T. Washington George Washington Carver - Political *Plessy v. Ferguson* - Alabama's 1901 Constitution - Progressive Constitutional Amendments and impact 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
10. (continued)	- Progressive leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson Examples: antitrust laws such as the Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission, labor reforms, conservation movements, Federal Reserve system - Election of 1912		
The Age of Isms: 1815 to 1914			
11. Evaluate the influence of urbanization in the nineteenth century. • Geography of urbanization - Central business districts - Suburbs • New factory city • Public health, modernization, and regimentation • Social classes and contrasting conditions of life • Humanitarianism • Romanticism and Realism Examples: Wordsworth, Dickens, Zola • Impressionism and Cubism Examples: Monet, Picasso	V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization - Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers - Sources of power for new industries Examples: oil, electricity		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
11. (continued)	- Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio - Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing - Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie - Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used) Geographic (Note: population maps may be used) Examples: from farm to factory Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
11. (continued)	• Identify, explain, and relate the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive Movement. - Characteristics - Social Role of women Muckrakers Examples: *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair, *History of the Standard Oil Company* by Ida Tarbell Public education Example: Horace Mann - The Niagara Movement W.E.B. DuBois National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) - Atlanta Exposition/Compromise - Tuskegee Institute Booker T. Washington George Washington Carver - Political *Plessy v. Ferguson* - Alabama's 1901 Constitution - Progressive Constitutional Amendments and impact 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
11. (continued)	- Progressive leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson Examples: antitrust laws such as the Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission, labor reforms, conservation movements, Federal Reserve system - Election of 1912		
12. Explain the search for political democracy and social justice. • European revolutions of 1848, classes, ideologies in conflict • United States - Slavery - Emancipation • Russia - Emancipation of serfs • Geography of emigration/immigration • Quest for universal manhood suffrage • Extending suffrage to women	IV-1 Identify and evaluate events, causes, and effects of the Civil War Era. • Recognize and analyze the factors leading to sectional division. - Compromise of 1850 - Fugitive Slave Act - Kansas -Nebraska Act - Formation of Republican Party - Dred Scott Decision - John Brown Raid • Identify and relate the election of Lincoln to the division of the nation. - Background Issues debated Democratic Party split	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
12. (continued)	- Secession and the federal response Examples: formation of Confederacy (Note: include Montgomery, Alabama), Ft. Sumter, Northern goals, Southern goals - Northern Alabama's perspective on secession (Note: include Winston County, Alabama, and western counties of Virginia) Pockets of resistance to secession • Identify and analyze the non-military events of the Civil War. - Political Example: creation of black military units - Economic Example: Homestead Act, Morrill-Land Grant Act - Cultural Example: draft opposition, Emancipation Proclamation - Legal Example: suspension of the Writ of Habeus Corpus		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
12. (continued)	• Examine the military defeat of the Confederacy. - Geographic Examples: Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, Sherman's March - Political Gettysburg Address - Economic Lee's surrender Cost of war • Identify and compare the successes and failures of the Reconstruction Era and the emergence of the New South. - Plans for Reconstruction Lincoln's Plan Congressional Plan - Radical Reconstruction Examples: Southern Military Districts, Black Codes, carpetbaggers, scalawags, organized resistance groups		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
12. (continued)	- Presidency of U. S. Grant - End of Reconstruction Examples: election of 1876, Compromise of 1877 - The New South Politics Industrialization Race relations Examples: Jim Crow Laws Black cultural structures Examples: schools, churches, and family V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization - Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers - Sources of power for new industries Examples: oil, electricity		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
12. (continued)	- Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio - Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing - Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie - Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used) Geographic (Note: population maps may be used) Examples: from farm to factory Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
12. (continued)	• Identify, explain, and relate the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive Movement. - Characteristics - Social Role of women Muckrakers Examples: *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair, *History of the Standard Oil Company* by Ida Tarbell - Public education Example: Horace Mann - The Niagara Movement W.E.B. DuBois National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) - Atlanta Exposition/Compromise - Tuskegee Institute Booker T. Washington George Washington Carver - Political *Plessy v. Ferguson* - Alabama's 1901 Constitution - Progressive Constitutional Amendments and impact 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
12. (continued)	- Progressive leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson Examples: antitrust laws such as the Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission, labor reforms, conservation movements, Federal Reserve system - Election of 1912		
13. Evaluate European nationalism and Western imperialism as forces of global transformation. • Unification of Italy - Cavour and realpolitik • Unification of Germany - Bismarck - Militant nationalism • Economic roots of imperialism • Imperialist ideology - Nationalism - Social Darwinism - Racism • European colonialism and rivalries in Africa, Asia, the Middle East • United States imperialism - Philippines - Cuba - Central America	VI-1 Evaluate the causes of World War I. • Socioeconomic climate of the United States • European economy • Nationalism, Imperialism, Militarism • Identify and explain American imperialism and territorial expansion prior to World War I. -Search for raw materials -Global balance of power -Hawaiian Islands -Spanish American War Examples: yellow press, Rough Riders, Cuba and the Philippines	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
13. (continued)	-Open Door Policy -Panama Canal Example: William C. Gorgas - Rosevelt's Corollary • Identify and analyze America's involvement in World War I. - Causes of the war: long term and immediate - Causes of the United States' entry into the war - Mobilization - American military role (Note: no specific battles) - Homefront - Technological innovations - Treaty of Versailles • Trace and explain global transformation: European nationalism and Western imperialism. - Economic roots of imperialism - Imperialist ideology Nationalism and militarism: Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary - Social Darwinism - Racism - European colonialism and rivalries in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East - United States imperialism Examples: Philippines, Cuba, Central America		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
14. Assess resistance to European Imperialism. • Africa Examples: Zulu, Sudan • Japan Examples: Commodore Perry, urbanization, Russo-Japanese War • China Examples: Opium War, Boxer Rebellion, Sun Yat-sen			
Era of Global War: 1914 to 1945			
-15. Analyze the causes, course, and consequences of World War I. • Causes: long-term and immediate • Course: plans, attrition on the Western front, technology • Consequences: political, social, economic	VI-1 Evaluate the causes of World War I. • Socioeconomic climate of the United States • European economy • Nationalism, Imperialism, Militarism • Identify and explain American imperialism and territorial expansion prior to World War I. - Search for raw materials - Global balance of power - Hawaiian Islands - Spanish American War Examples: yellow press, Rough Riders, Cuba and the Philippines	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
15. (continued)	- Open Door Policy - Panama Canal Example: William C. Gorgas - Rosevelt's Corollary • Identify and analyze America's involvement in World War I. - Causes of the war: long term and immediate - Causes of the United States' entry into the war - Mobilization - American military role (Note: no specific battles) - Homefront - Technological innovations - Treaty of Versailles • Trace and explain global transformation: European nationalism and Western imperialism. - Economic roots of imperialism - Imperialist ideology Nationalism and militarism: Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary - Social Darwinism - Racism - European colonialism and rivalries in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
15. (continued)	- United States imperialism Examples: Philippines, Cuba, Central America VI-2 Analyze the effects of World War I. • America' rejection of world leadership • American culture • Racial conflicts • Identify and analyze the course and consequences of World War I. - Course Plans Attrition of the Western front Technology - Consequences Political Social Economic - Post World War I Era League of Nations Wilson's support and congressional rejection - Unfinished business World War II		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
15. (continued)	• Identify and explain the development of post-war American culture. - Roaring Twenties Arts and humanities American writers Harlem Renaissance Jazz age Example: W. C. Handy Mass entertainment Technological innovations Examples: aviation, automobiles, home appliances Underside of the 1920s Examples: poverty, unorganized labor force, decline in farm incomes, conditions in Alabama, invalidation of anti-child labor laws, prohibition, racism Women's issues Examples: Margaret Sanger, Zelda Fitzgerald - Radical and ethnic conflict - 1920s and 1930s Red scare Sacco and Vanzetti case Ku Klux Klan activities Black migration to northern cities		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
15. (continued)	Racial violence Examples: riots and lynchings Immigration laws of 1920s		
16. Explain the rise of communism in Russia. • Failure of economic, political, and social reforms • Impact of WW I • Lenin and the Bolsheviks		X	
17. Assess the challenges of the post World War I period. • 1920s culture of disillusionment • Colonial rebellion and turmoil - Ireland - India sub-continent • Attempts to achieve political stability in Europe • China • Africa	VI-2 Analyze the effects of World War I. • America' rejection of world leadership • American culture • Racial conflicts • Identify and analyze the course and consequences of World War I. - Course Plans Attrition of the Western front Technology - Consequences Political Social Economic	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
17. (continued)	- Post World War I Era League of Nations Wilson's support and congressional rejection - Unfinished business World War II • Identify and explain the development of post-war American culture. - Roaring Twenties Arts and humanities American writers Harlem Renaissance Jazz age Example: W. C. Handy Mass entertainment Technological innovations Examples: aviation, automobiles, home appliances Underside of the 1920s Examples: poverty, unorganized labor force, decline in farm incomes, conditions in Alabama, invalidation of anti-child labor laws, prohibition, racism		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
17. (continued)	Women's issues Examples: Margaret Sanger, Zelda Fitzgerald - Radical and ethnic conflict - 1920s and 1930s Red scare Sacco and Vanzetti case Ku Klux Klan activities Black migration to Northern cities Racial violence Examples: riots and lynchings Immigration laws of 1920s		
18. Evaluate the causes and global impact of the Great Depression. • Economic consequences of WW I - Reparations - Inflation • Role of the United States in the world economy • Economic crash of 1929 • Mass unemployment • Political responses to the Depression - Nazism in Germany - American New Deal - British retrenchment	VI-2 Analyze the effects of World War I. • America's rejection of world leadership • American culture • Racial conflicts • Identify and analyze the course and consequences of World War I. - Course Plans Attrition on the Western front Technology	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
18. (continued)	- Consequences Political Social Economic - Post World War I Era League of Nations Wilson's support and congressional rejection - Unfinished business World War II • Identify and explain the development of post-war American culture. - Roaring Twenties Arts and humanities American writers Harlem Renaissance Jazz age Example: W. C. Handy Mass entertainment Technological innovations Examples: aviation, automobiles, home appliances Underside of the 1920s Examples: poverty, unorganized labor force, decline in farm incomes, conditions in Alabama, invalidation of anti-child labor laws, prohibition, racism		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
18. (continued)	Women's issues Examples: Margaret Sanger, Zelda Fitzgerald - Radical and ethnic conflict - 1920s and 1930s Red scare Sacco and Vanzetti case Ku Klux Klan activities Black migration to Northern cities Racial violence Examples: riots and lynchings Immigration laws of 1920s VII-1 Analyze the advent and impact of the Great Depression and the New Deal on American life. • Political • Economic • Social • Identify and analyze the cause of the Great Depression. - Disparity of income - Stock market speculation - Collapse of farm economy		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
18. (continued)	• Identify and analyze the course of the Great Depression and its impact on American life. - Geographic (Note: maps included) Examples: Dust bowl, Southern Appalachian region, Tennessee Valley, impact on Alabama economy - Hoover's administration - Political and economic FDR's New Deal program Examples: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), Social Security, National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), Works Progress Administration (WPA), Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Fair Labor Standards Act - Cultural Examples: movies, radio, fireside chats, homelessness, malnutrition		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
19. Explain the rise of militarist and totalitarian states. • Italy - Mussolini and Fascism in theory and practice • Germany - Hitler and the Nazi theory • Soviet Union - Stalin and the Soviet state • Japan - Tojo, autocracy, militarism			
20. Analyze causes, course, and consequences of World War II. • Aggression unanswered Examples: failure of the League of Nations, Ethiopia, Spanish Civil War, Munich, Poland, Pearl Harbor • Axis goals Examples: world conquest, exploitation • Allies Example: Atlantic Charter • Turning points Examples: Battle of Britain, European Theater, Pacific Theater • Lasting issues Examples: the Holocaust, Atomic Age, Nuremberg Trials	VII-2 Analyze America's involvement in World War II. • Identify and analyze America's involvement in World War II. - Causes Europe Munich Conference Invasion of Poland Asia Japanese expansion Attack on Pearl Harbor - Homefront Women's participation: industry and volunteerism Rationing War bonds Japanese interment - Political leaders Examples: FDR, Stalin, Churchill, Hitler, Mussolini	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
The World from 1945 to the Present 21. Analyze the origins and results of the Cold War. • Negotiating the postwar world: Yalta and Potsdam Conferences • "Iron Curtain" • Truman Doctrine • Marshall Plan • United Nations • Soviet domination of Central and Eastern Europe • Political and Economic organizations - North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) - Warsaw Pact - Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) - European Economic Community (EEC) 22. Explain postwar reconstruction and the end of colonial empires. • Reconstruction and democratization of Japan • Nationalism - India - Pakistan - Indonesia • Chinese Communist Revolution and Taiwan			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
22. (continued) • Middle East and the Israeli question • Cuban Revolution and Central American conflicts • Africa - Nigeria - Gamal Abdel Nassar 23. Compare the effects of the Cold War in Europe, Asia, and Latin America. • Rising threat of annihilation by nuclear missiles • European power struggles - Czech Coup - Berlin Airlift and Wall - Polish and Hungarian Revolts • Korean War, intervention of Communist China • Cuban Missile Crisis • Vietnam War			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
24. Evaluate the collapse of the Soviet empire and the establishment of the "New World Order." • Pressures on the Soviet empire - Economic failures - Demands for national and human rights • Resistance and new leaders in Eastern Europe - Poland - Walesa and the unions - Czechoslovakia - Havel • Gorbachev - *Glasnost* - *Perestroika* • Reunification of Germany • Russia's struggle for democracy and economic recovery - Yeltsin		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
25. Analyze the persistence of nationalism, militarism, and civil war throughout the world. • Internal conflict, nationalist and ethnic enmity - South Africa - Northern Ireland - Chile • New forms and uses of terrorism • Continuation of race for modern weapons - Nuclear - Chemical - Biological • Middle East - Religion - Oil - Dictatorship - Gulf War • Civil War and genocide - Somalia and Rwanda - Cambodia - The Balkans		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
26. Evaluate world prospects for political democracy and social justice. • Economic, demographic, and environmental challenges • Expansion of women's and minorities' rights and roles • Human rights' violations around the world - South Africa - North Korea - China - Northern Ireland		X	
27. Critique new boundaries and problems in science, technology, economics, and culture. • Genetic engineering • Human impact on the environment • Space exploration Examples: Mir, Mars landing, Hubble • New patterns of global economic power - Limits on national autonomy • Developed versus developing nations		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
UNITED STATES STUDIES AND GEOGRAPHY: BEGINNINGS TO 1900 **CONTENT STANDARDS** **Three Worlds and Their Encounters in America: Beginnings to 1607** 1. Trace life in the Americas before the arrival of Europeans and Africans. • Land Bridge • Mayans, Incas, Aztecs • Olmecs • Native Americans - Geographic - Political - Economic - Cultural			
2. Evaluate European explorations of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries and the impact of the first contacts between Americans and Europeans. • Effects of the Crusades, Renaissance, and Reformation • Refined technologies in navigation and ship-building	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development, and divergence. Note: Emphasis on the United States. • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
2. (continued) • Nations involved in explorations Examples: Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, England, France, Italy • Columbian Exchange • Destabilization of Native American societies	• Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - Motivation - Subsequent action • Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies • Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses • Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
3. Explain the significance of early European conquests and business ventures as they affect the Americas. Examples: Conquistadors, St. Augustine, fur traders, Roanoke Colony, Spanish Armada, settlement of Mobile	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development, and divergence. Note: Emphasis on the United States. • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - Motivation - Subsequent action • Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies • Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
3. (continued)	• Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		
The Colonial Era: An Emerging American Identity: 1607-1763			
4. Trace the development of early English settlements and colonies. • Purposes of settlements - Northwest Passage - Religion - Business ventures • Geographic areas - New England colonies - Middle colonies - Southern colonies • Economics • Government - House of Burgesses	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development, and divergence. Note: Emphasis on the United States. • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - Motivation - Subsequent action	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
4. (continued)	• Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies • Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses • Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
5. Explain the impact of North American slavery on colonial life. • Indentured servants • Atlantic slave trade and the Middle Passage • Southern plantation system			
6. Analyze the roles of free Blacks and women in colonial America. • Political Example: lack of voting rights • Economic Examples: lack of property rights, lack of job opportunities • Cultural Example: lack of educational opportunities			
7. Analyze the colonists' relationship with Native Americans. • Exchange of goods and services • Rising hostilities - King Phillip's War - Bacon's Rebellion • Expansion into Native American land • Rival alliances and locations - French and the Hurons - British and the Iroquois			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
8. Describe the origins of colonial intellectual and religious thought. • Magna Carta • Enlightenment • Political writings of the Enlightenment - John Locke - Montesquieu • The Great Awakening	II-1 Recognize and comprehend the impact of the influences of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. • Identify and describe the impact and the influence of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. - Magna Carta - Political concepts of Locke, Rousseau, and Montesquieu - Great Awakening - Bill of Rights • Identify and describe models and concepts for central government. - First and Second Continental Congress - Political parties - Declaration of Independence - Articles of Confederation: strengths and weaknesses - Constitutional Convention State vs. national power Major crises and Compromises Debate over ratification Federalist Papers - First American Political Systems Economic differences		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
8. (continued)	Jefferson vs. Hamilton Examples: national debt, state debt, banking system - Washington's Farewell Address - Impact of John Marshall on the Supreme Court Judicial Review - *Marbury v. Madison* II-2 Identify and comprehend the provisions of essential documents of the United States government. • Declaration of Independence • Constitution • Bill of Rights • 13th, 14th, 15th, and 19th Amendments • Identify, explain, describe, and/or compare the provisions of essential documents of the United States Government. - Declaration of Independence Philosophical background Concept of equality Social Contract Theory - Basics of the Constitution Preamble Separation of Powers Federal Systems Elastic Clause		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
8. (continued)	Bill of Rights 13th, 14th, 15th, and 19th Amendments Violations Examples: Black Codes, Jim Crow Laws • Relate Separation of Powers, Federal System, and the Bill of Rights to colonial experiences.		
9. Trace Colonial America's political and social divergence from England. • Geographic Example: separation from England • Political Examples: "Taxation without direct representation," colonial governments, military leadership, emergence of a national identity • Economic Examples: French and Indian War debt, lack of free trade • Cultural Example: development of distinct social groups	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development, and divergence. Note: Emphasis on the United States. • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic • Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - Motivation - Subsequent action • Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
9. (continued)	• Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses • Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		
Creating a New Nation: 1763 - 1815			
10. Trace the critical events leading to the Revolutionary War. • French and Indian War • Lack of free trade • Boston Massacre • Boston Tea Party • First Continental Congress • Lexington and Concord • Second Continental Congress • Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* • Patrick Henry's speech to Virginia Convention • Declaration of Independence	I-1 Identify and evaluate America's exploration, development, and divergence. Note: Emphasis on the United States. • Economic • Political • Social • Cultural • Geographic	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
10. (continued)	• Identify the effects of the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation. - Motivation - Subsequent action • Trace the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange. - Destabilization of Native American societies • Trace, compare, and explain the significance of early European conquests, colonization, and business ventures. - Conquistadors - St. Augustine - Jamestown - Virginia House of Burgesses • Identify the critical economic and political events leading to the Colonial separation from England. - Taxation - French and Indian War - Lack of free trade - Boston Massacre - Boston Tea Party - Lexington and Concord		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
10. (continued)	II-1 Recognize and comprehend the impact of the influences of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. • Identify and describe the impact and the influence of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. - Magna Carta - Political concepts of Locke, Rousseau, and Montesquieu - Great Awakening - Bill of Rights • Identify and describe models and concepts for central government. - First and Second Continental Congress - Political parties - Declaration of Independence - Articles of Confederation: strengths and weaknesses - Constitutional Convention State vs. national power Major crises and Compromises		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
10. (continued)	Debate over ratification Federalist Papers - First American Political Systems Economic differences Jefferson vs. Hamilton Examples: national debt, State debt, banking system - Washington's Farewell Address - Impact of John Marshall on the Supreme Court Judicial Review - *Marbury v. Madison* III-1 Identify and evaluate the impact of the American Revolution. • Trace and describe the causes, courses, and consequences of the Revolutionary War. - Causes Lack of free trade Boston Tea Party Issues of Second Continental Congress Boston Massacre Patrick Henry's speech		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
10. (continued)	- Course Leaders Examples: George Washington, Samuel Adams, Paul Revere Military campaigns Examples: Saratoga, Yorktown, Valley Forge - Consequences Treaty of Paris Recognition of Independence Territorial acquisition Unfinished business War of 1812: impressment and embargo		
11. Describe the course and the consequences of the Revolutionary War. • Leaders and key personalities Examples: George Washington, Samuel Adams, Paul Revere, Baron Von Steuben • Major campaigns Examples: Saratoga, Yorktown, Valley Forge • Treaty of Paris	III-1 Identify and evaluate the impact of the American Revolution. • Trace and describe the causes, courses, and consequences of the Revolutionary War. - Causes Lack of free trade Boston Tea Party Issues of Second Continental Congress Boston Massacre Patrick Henry's speech	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
11. (continued)	- Course Leaders Examples: George Washington, Samuel Adams, Paul Revere Military campaigns Examples: Saratoga, Yorktown, Valley Forge - Consequences Treaty of Paris Recognition of Independence Territorial acquisition Unfinished business War of 1812 impressment and embargo		
12. Examine the transition from colonial to state governments. Examples: writing of state constitutions, change in voting rights, regional variations, fear of executive power			
13. Examine the national government under the Articles of Confederation. • Strengths and weaknesses • Territorial expansion - Land Ordinance of 1785 - Northwest Ordinance of 1787 - Debate about the debt	II-1 Recognize and comprehend the impact of the influences of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States.		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
13. (continued)	• Identify and describe the impact and the influence of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. - Magna Carta - Political concepts of Locke, Rousseau, and Montesquieu - Great Awakening - Bill of rights • Identify and describe models and concepts for central government. - First and Second Continental Congress - Political parties - Declaration of Independence - Articles of Confederation: strengths and weaknesses - Constitutional Convention State vs. national power Major crises and compromises Debate over ratification Federalist Papers - First American Political Systems Economic differences Jefferson vs. Hamilton Examples: national debt, State debt, banking system - Washington's Farewell Address		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
13. (continued)	- Impact of John Marshall on the Supreme Court Judicial Review - *Marbury v. Madison*		
14. Discuss the Constitutional Convention and its role in forming a new government. • State versus national power • Major crises and compromises • Key personalities Examples: Washington, Madison, Franklin • Debate over ratification - Federalist Papers	II-1 Recognize and comprehend the impact of the influences of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. • Identify and describe the impact and the influence of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. - Magna Carta - Political concepts of Locke, Rousseau, and Montesquieu - Great Awakening - Bill of rights • Identify and describe models and concepts for central government. - First and Second Continental Congress - Political parties - Declaration of Independence - Articles of Confederation: strengths and weaknesses - Constitutional Convention State vs. national power Major crises and compromises	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
14. (continued)	Debate over ratification Federalist Papers - First American Political Systems Economic differences Jefferson vs. Hamilton Examples: national debt, State debt, banking system Washington's Farewell Address - Impact of John Marshall on the Supreme Court Judicial Review - *Marbury v. Madison*		
15. Understand the principles of the United States Constitution and the unique democratic republic that it established. • Philosophical background Examples: Rousseau, Montesquieu • Features - Preamble - Separation of Powers - Federal System - Bill of Rights • Citizen's rights and responsibilities	II-1 Recognize and comprehend the impact of influences of the intellectual and religious thought on the political system of the United States. • Identify and describe the impact and the influence of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. - Magna Carta - Political concepts of Locke, Rousseau, and Montesquieu - Great Awakening - Bill of rights	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
15. (continued)	• Identify and describe models and concepts for central government. - First and Second Continental Congress - Political parties - Declaration of Independence - Articles of Confederation: strengths and weaknesses - Constitutional Convention State vs. national power Major crises and Compromises Debate over ratification Federalist Papers - First American Political Systems Economic differences Jefferson vs. Hamilton Examples: national debt, State debt, banking system - Washington's Farewell Address - Impact of John Marshall on the Supreme Court Judicial Review - *Marbury v. Madison*		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
15. (continued)	II-2 Identify and comprehend the provisions of essential documents of the United States Government. • Declaration of Independence • Constitution • Bill of Rights • 13th, 14th, 15th, and 19th Amendments • Identify, explain, describe, and/or compare the provisions of essential documents of the United States Government. - Declaration of Independence Philosophical background Concept of equality Social Contract Theory - Basics of the Constitution Preamble Separation of Powers Federal System Elastic Clause Bill of Rights 13th, 14th, 15th, and 19th Amendments Violations Examples: Black Code, Jim Crow Laws • Relate Separation of Powers, Federal System, and the Bill of Rights to colonial experiences.		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
16. Examine the emergence of the first American political systems. • Hamilton's and Jefferson's positions in Washington's administration Examples: first American party system, U.S. Capitol, French Revolution, economic systems • Jefferson's (Republican) opposition to Hamilton's (Federalist) economic plan Examples: national debt, state debt, banking system, economic future • Washington's Farewell Address • First Amendment issues during John Adams' (Federalist) presidency Examples: Alien and Sedition Acts, Naturalization Act, Virginia and Kentucky resolutions • Midnight Judges and their impact on the federal courts • Election of Thomas Jefferson (Republican) as president (The Revolution of 1800)	II-1 Recognize and comprehend the impact of the influences of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. • Identify and describe models and concepts for central government. - First and Second Continental Congress - Political parties - Declaration of Independence - Articles of Confederation: strengths and weaknesses - Constitutional Convention State vs. national power Major crises and compromises Debate over ratification Federalist Papers - First American Political Systems Economic differences Jefferson vs. Hamilton Examples: national debt, State debt, banking system - Washington's Farewell Address - Impact of John Marshall on the Supreme Court Judicial Review - *Marbury v. Madison*	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
17. Discuss Thomas Jefferson's purchase of the Louisiana Territory and its effect on the nation. • Size of nation doubled • Use of Elastic Clause • Lewis and Clark expedition • Zebulon Pike	III-2 Identify and evaluate the Era of Expansion. Note: Use map on territorial expansion. • Trace and compare the expansion of the United States from 1783-1853. - Territorial expansion Treaty of Paris - 1783 Land Ordinance - 1785 Northwest Ordinance - 1787 - Louisiana Purchase Background Lewis and Clark expedition - Economic nationalism during the "Era of Good Feeling" Economic issues Examples: internal improvements, Henry Clay's American System Alabama Statehood Missouri Compromise Monroe Doctrine - Western expansion Indian Removal Act Example: Trail of Tears (Note: Alabama may be included) Pre-Civil War expansion west of the Mississippi Examples: Santa Fe, Oregon, Mormon, and California trails; Gold Rush	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
17. (continued)	- Growing sectional divisions Texas Independence Mexican War Examples: Manifest Destiny		
18. Analyze the initial impact of John Marshall on the Supreme Court. • *Marbury v. Madison* • Burr's Treason Trial	II-1 Recognize and comprehend the impact of the influences of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. • Identify and describe the impact and the influence of the intellectual and religious thought on the political systems of the United States. - Magna Carta - Political concepts of Locke, Rousseau, and Montesquieu - Great Awakening - Bill of rights • Identify and describe models and concepts for central government. - First and Second Continental Congress - Political parties - Declaration of Independence - Articles of Confederation: strengths and weaknesses	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
18. (continued)	- Constitutional Convention State vs. national power Major crises and compromises Debate over ratification Federalist Papers - First American Political Systems Economic differences Jefferson vs. Hamilton Examples: national debt, State debt, banking system - Washington's Farewell Address - Impact of John Marshall on the Supreme Court Judicial Review - *Marbury v. Madison*		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
19. Discuss the causes and effects of the War of 1812 on the nation. • Geographic Example: defend and populate the southwest • Political Example: relationship with Native Americans • Foreign Policy Example: Napoleon and European affairs • Economic Examples: Embargo Act, depression • Military Examples: Washington, D.C.; Ft. McHenry; Horseshoe Bend; New Orleans; leaders	III-3 Identify and evaluate the impact of American social and political reform and the emergence of a distinct American culture. • Identify, describe, and/or compare the impact of social, political, and economic reforms before the Civil War. - Social reforms before the Civil War Women and women's rights Examples: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth, Susan B. Anthony, Seneca Falls Convention Abolitionists Examples: William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frederick Douglass, Harriett Tubman and the Underground Railroad Other reform movements Examples: Dorothea Dix, temperance, Utopian Communities	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
19. (continued)	- Political and economic reform War of 1812 Course of the War Examples: Horseshoe Bend, Ft. McHenry, New Orleans Consequences of the War Growth of Nationalism Example: tariff protection Marshall's Supreme Court Examples: *Madison v. Marbury* and *Gibbons v. Ogden* Jacksonian Democracy: Common Man Ideal Extension of voting rights Creation of the Spoils System Nullification Crisis		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
Expansion and Reform 1801 - 1860			
20. Analyze the development of economic nationalism during the Era of Good Feelings. • Economic issues Examples: Bank of the United States, tariff protection, internal improvements, Henry Clay's American System • Alabama statehood • Missouri Compromise • Marshall Supreme Court Examples: *Dartmouth College v. Woodward, McCulloch v. Maryland, Gibbons v. Ogden*	III-2 Identify and evaluate the Era of Expansion. Note: Use map on territorial expansion. • Trace and compare the expansion of the United States from 1783-1853. - Territorial expansion Treaty of Paris - 1783 Land Ordinance - 1785 Northwest Ordinance - 1787 - Louisiana Purchase Background Lewis and Clark expedition - Economic nationalism during the "Era of Good Feeling" Economic issues Examples: internal improvements, Henry Clay's American System Alabama Statehood Missouri Compromise Monroe Doctrine - Westward expansion Indian Removal Act Example: Trail of Tears (Note: Alabama may be included)	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
20. (continued)	Pre-Civil War expansion west of the Mississippi Examples: Santa Fe, Oregon, Mormon, and California trails; Gold Rush III-3 Identify and evaluate the impact of American social and political reform and the emergence of a distinct American culture. • Identify, describe, and/or compare the impact of social, political, and economic reforms before the Civil War - Social reforms before the Civil War Women and women's rights Examples: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth, Susan B. Anthony, Seneca Falls Convention Abolitionists Examples: William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frederick Douglass, Harriett Tubman and the Underground Railroad		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
20. (continued)	Other reform movements Examples: Dorothea Dix, temperance, Utopian Communities - Political and economic reform War of 1812 Course of the War Examples: Horseshoe Bend, Ft. McHenry, New Orleans Consequences of the War Growth of Nationalism Example: tariff protection Marshall's Supreme Court Examples: *Madison v. Marbury* and *Gibbons v. Ogden* Jacksonian Democracy: Common Man Ideal Extension of voting rights Creation of the Spoils System Nullification Crisis		
21. Evaluate the beginnings of America's foreign policy as introduced in the Monroe Doctrine.	III-2 Identify and evaluate the Era of Expansion. Note: Use map on territorial expansion. • Trace and compare the expansion of the United States from 1783-1853. - Territorial expansion Treaty of Paris - 1783 Land Ordinance - 1785	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
21. (continued)	Northwest Ordinance - 1787 - Louisiana Purchase Background Lewis and Clark expedition - Economic nationalism during the "Era of Good Feeling" Economic issues Examples: internal improvements, Henry Clay's American System Alabama Statehood Missouri Compromise Monroe Doctrine - Westward expansion Indian Removal Act Example: Trail of Tears (Note: Alabama may be included) Pre-Civil War expansion west of the Mississippi Examples: Santa Fe, Oregon, Mormon, and California trails; Gold Rush - Growing sectional divisions Texas Independence Mexican War Example: Manifest Destiny		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
22. Trace the development of revolutions in energy, manufacturing, and transportation during the Iron Horse Era. • Steam power • Geographical areas • Industry - Iron, coal, engine and machine-tool industries - Development of interior cities • Factory system • Canals, steamboats, and railroads	V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. - Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: Natural resources, mountains, rivers - Sources of power for new industries Examples: Oil, electricity - Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio - Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing - Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
22. (continued)	- Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used) Geographic (Note: population maps may be used) Examples: from farm to factory Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions • Identify, explain, and relate the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive Movement. - Characteristics - Social Role of women Muckrakers Examples: *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair, *History of the Standard Oil Company* by Ida Tarbell		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
22. (continued)	Public education Example: Horace Mann - The Niagara Movement W.E.B. DuBois National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) - Atlanta Exposition/Compromise - Tuskegee Institute Booker T. Washington George Washington Carver - Political *Plessy v. Ferguson* - Alabama's 1901 Constitution - Progressive Constitutional Amendments and impact 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments - Progressive leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson Examples: antitrust laws such as the Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission, labor reforms, conservation movements, Federal Reserve System - Election of 1912		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
23. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of the Northern and Southern economic systems. Examples: labor force, industry and agriculture, geographic factors	V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. - Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: Natural resources, mountains, rivers - Sources of power for new industries Examples: Oil, electricity - Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio - Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing - Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
23. (continued)	- Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used) Geographic (Note: population maps may be used) Examples: from farm to factory Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions • Identify, explain, and relate the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive Movement. - Characteristics - Social Role of women Muckrakers Examples: *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair, *History of the Standard Oil Company* by Ida Tarbell		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
23. (continued)	Public education Example: Horace Mann - The Niagara Movement W.E.B. DuBois National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) - Atlanta Exposition/Compromise - Tuskegee Institute Booker T. Washington George Washington Carver - Political *Plessy v. Ferguson* - Alabama's 1901 Constitution - Progressive Constitutional Amendments and impact 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments - Progressive leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson Examples: antitrust laws such as the Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission, labor reforms, conservation movements, Federal Reserve System - Election of 1912		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
24. Discuss the impact of American social reformers on society before the Civil War. • Women and women's rights Examples: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth, Susan B. Anthony, Cult of Domesticity, Seneca Falls Convention, Declaration of Sentiments • Abolitionists Examples: William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Grimke sisters, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad • Other Examples: Dorothea Dix, temperance, Utopian communities	III-3 Identify and evaluate the impact of American social and political reform and the emergence of a distinct American culture. • Identify, describe, and/or compare the impact of social, political and economic reforms before the Civil War. - Social reforms before the Civil War Women and women's rights Examples: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth, Susan B. Anthony, Seneca Falls Convention Abolitionists Examples: William LloydGarrison, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frederick Douglass, Harriett Tubman and the Underground Railroad Other reform movements Examples: Dorothea Dix, temperance, Utopian Communities - Political and economic reform War of 1812		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
24. (continued)	Course of the War Examples: Horseshoe Bend, Ft. McHenry, New Orleans Consequences of the War Growth of Nationalism Example: tariff protection Marshall's Supreme Court Examples: *Madison v. Marbury* and *Gibbons v. Ogden* Jacksonian Democracy: Common Man Ideal Extension of voting Rights Creation of the Spoils System Nullification Crisis Emergence of a distinct American culture Authors and poets Examples: Webster, Emerson, Thoreau, Whitman, Poe, Hawthorne, Irving, Cooper, and Dickinson		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
25. Discuss the emergence of a distinct American culture. Examples: Noah Webster, American authors and poets, the Second Great Awakening, Public School Movement and Horace Mann	III-3 Identify and evaluate the impact of American social and political reform and the emergence of a distinct American culture. • Identify, describe, and/or compare the impact of social, political and economic reforms before the Civil War. - Social reforms before the Civil War Women and women's rights Examples: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth, Susan B. Anthony, Seneca Falls Convention Abolitionists Examples: William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frederick Douglass, Harriett Tubman and the Underground Railroad Other reform movements Examples: Dorothea Dix, temperance, Utopian Communities		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
25. (continued)	- Political and economic reform War of 1812 Course of the War Examples: Horseshoe Bend, Ft. McHenry, New Orleans Consequences of the War Growth of Nationalism Example: tariff protection Marshall's Supreme Court Examples: *Madison v. Marbury* and *Gibbons v. Ogden* Jacksonian Democracy: Common Man Ideal Extension of voting Rights Creation of the Spoils System Nullification Crisis Emergence of a distinct American culture Authors and poets Examples: Webster, Emerson, Thoreau, Whitman, Poe, Hawthorne, Irving, Cooper, and Dickinson		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
26. Discuss the change in democracy and the new face of politics during the Jacksonian Era. • Common Man Ideal • Voting rights • Spoils system • The Bank War • Tariff of Abominations and Nullification Crisis • Economic Depression of the late 1830s	III-3 Identify and evaluate the impact of American social and political reform and the emergence of a distinct American culture. • Identify, describe, and/or compare the impact of social, political, and economic reforms before the Civil War - Social reforms before the Civil War Women and women's rights Examples: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth, Susan B. Anthony, Seneca Falls Convention Abolitionists Examples: William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frederick Douglass, Harriett Tubman and the Underground Railroad Other reform movements Examples: Dorothea Dix, temperance, Utopian Communities	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
26. (continued)	- Political and economic reform War of 1812 Course of the War Examples: Horseshoe Bend, Ft. McHenry, New Orleans Consequences of the War Growth of Nationalism Example: tariff Protection Marshall's Supreme Court Examples: *Madison v. Marbury* and *Gibbons v. Ogden* Jacksonian Democracy: Common Man Ideal Extension of voting rights Creation of the Spoils System Nullification Crisis Emergence of a distinct American culture Authors and poets Examples: Webster, Emerson, Thoreau, Whitman, Poe, Hawthorne, Irving, Cooper, and Dickinson		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
27. Discuss the geographic and political significance of Indian removal and westward expansion. • Indian Removal Act Examples: Jackson's defiance of Supreme Court, Black Hawk and Seminole Wars, Trail of Tears, Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek • Pre-Civil War expansion beyond the Mississippi River Examples: Santa Fe Trail, Oregon Trail, Mormon Trail, California Trail, Gold Rush	III-2 Identify and evaluate the Era of Expansion. Note: Use map on territorial expansion. • Trace and compare the expansion of the United States from 1783-1853. - Territorial expansion Treaty of Paris - 1783 Land Ordinance - 1785 Northwest Ordinance - 1787 - Louisiana Purchase Background Lewis and Clark expedition - Economic nationalism during the "Era of Good Feeling" Economic issues Examples: internal improvements, Henry Clay's American System Alabama Statehood Missouri Compromise Monroe Doctrine - Westward expansion Indian Removal Act Example: Trail of Tears (Note: Alabama may be included)	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
27. (continued)	Pre-Civil War expansion west of the Mississippi Examples: Santa Fe, Oregon, Mormon, and California trails; Gold Rush - Growing sectional divisions Texas Independence Mexican War Example: Manifest Destiny		
28. Trace the factors leading to the growing crisis of sectional division. • Texas independence • Mexican War Examples: Manifest Destiny, land acquisition through treaties • Compromise of 1850 • Fugitive Slave Act • Kansas-Nebraska Act • Formation of Republican Party (Free Soil) • Dred Scott Decision • John Brown's Raid on Harpers Ferry	III-2 Identify and evaluate the Era of Expansion. Note: Use map on territorial expansion. • Trace and compare the expansion of the United States from 1783-1853. - Territorial expansion Treaty of Paris - 1783 Land Ordinance - 1785 Northwest Ordinance - 1787 - Louisiana Purchase Background Lewis and Clark expedition - Economic nationalism during the "Era of Good Feeling" Economic issues	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
28. (continued)	Examples: internal improvements, Henry Clay's American System Alabama Statehood Missouri Compromise Monroe Doctrine - Westward expansion Indian Removal Act Example: Trail of Tears (Note: Alabama may be included) Pre-Civil War expansion west of the Mississippi Examples: Santa Fe, Oregon, Mormon, and California trails; Gold Rush - Growing sectional divisions Texas Independence Mexican War Example: Manifest Destiny IV-1 Identify and evaluate events, causes, and effects of the Civil War Era. • Recognize and analyze the factors leading to sectional division. - Compromise of 1850 - Fugitive Slave Act - Kansas-Nebraska Act		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
28. (continued)	- Formation of Republican Party - Dred Scott Decision - John Brown Raid • Identify and relate the election of Lincoln to the division of the nation. - Background Issues debated Democratic Party split - Secession and the federal response Examples: formation of Confederacy (Note: include Montgomery, Alabama), Ft. Sumter, Northern goals, Southern goals - Northern Alabama's perspective on secession (Note: include Winston County, Alabama, and western counties of Virginia) Pockets of resistance to secession • Identify and analyze the non-military events of the Civil War. - Political Example: creation of black military units - Economic Example: Homestead Act, Morrill-Land Grant Act		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
28. (continued)	- Cultural Example: draft opposition, Emancipation Proclamation - Legal Example: suspension of the Writ of Habeus Corpus • Examine the military defeat of the Confederacy. - Geographic Examples: Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, Sherman's March - Political Gettysburg Address - Economic Lee's surrender Cost of war • Identify and compare the successes and failures of the Reconstruction Era and the emergence of the New South. - Plans for Reconstruction Lincoln's Plan Congressional Plan		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
28. (continued)	- Radical Reconstruction Examples: Southern Military Districts, Black Codes, carpetbaggers, scalawags, organized resistance groups - Presidency of U. S. Grant - End of Reconstruction Examples: election of 1876, Compromise of 1877 - The New South Politics Industrialization Race relations Examples: Jim Crow Laws Black cultural structures Examples: schools, churches, and family		
The Civil War and Reconstruction: 1860 - 1877			
29. Evaluate the election of Abraham Lincoln as the nation finally divides. • Background Examples: views on slavery, Lincoln-Douglas debates, Democratic Party split, Inaugural Address	IV-1 Identify and evaluate events, causes, and effects of the Civil War Era. • Recognize and analyze the factors leading to sectional division. - Compromise of 1850 - Fugitive Slave Act - Kansas-Nebraska Act - Formation of Republican Party - Dred Scott Decision - John Brown Raid		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
29. (continued) • Secession and the federal response Examples: formation of Confederacy; Montgomery, Alabama; Ft. Sumter; other secessions; Northern goals; Southern goals; first battle (Manassas/Bull Run) • Northern Alabama's perspective on secession	• Identify and relate the election of Lincoln to the division of the nation. - Background Issues debated Democratic Party split - Secession and the federal response Examples: formation of Confederacy (Note: include Montgomery, Alabama), Ft. Sumter, Northern goals, Southern goals - Northern Alabama's perspective on secession (Note: include Winston County, Alabama, and western counties of Virginia) Pockets of resistance to secession • Identify and analyze the non-military events of the Civil War. - Political Example: creation of black military units - Economic Example: Homestead Act, Morrill-Land Grant Act		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
29. (continued)	- Cultural Example: draft opposition, Emancipation Proclamation - Legal Example: suspension of the Writ of Habeus Corpus • Examine the military defeat of the Confederacy. - Geographic Examples: Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, Sherman's March - Political Gettysburg Address - Economic Lee's surrender Cost of war • Identify and compare the successes and failures of the Reconstruction Era and the emergence of the New South. - Plans for Reconstruction Lincoln's Plan Congressional Plan		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
29. (continued)	- Radical Reconstruction Examples: Southern Military Districts, Black Codes, carpetbaggers, scalawags, organized resistance groups - Presidency of U. S. Grant - End of Reconstruction Examples: election of 1876, Compromise of 1877 - The New South Politics Industrialization Race relations Examples: Jim Crow Laws Black cultural structures Examples: schools, churches, and family		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
30. Discuss non-military events during the Civil War. • Political Examples: Lincoln as a wartime president, Black military units • Economic Examples: national banking, Homestead Act, Morrill Land-Grant Act • Cultural Examples: draft opposition, Emancipation Proclamation • Legal Examples: suspension of the Writ of Habeus Corpus and the institution of military law	IV-1 Identify and evaluate events, causes, and effects of the Civil War Era. • Recognize and analyze the factors leading to sectional division. - Compromise of 1850 - Fugitive Slave Act - Kansas-Nebraska Act - Formation of Republican Party - Dred Scott Decision - John Brown Raid • Identify and relate the election of Lincoln to the division of the nation. - Background Issues debated Democratic Party split - Secession and the federal response Examples: formation of Confederacy (Note: include Montgomery, Alabama), Ft. Sumter, Northern goals, Southern goals - Northern Alabama's perspective on secession (Note: include Winston County, Alabama, and western counties of Virginia) Pockets of resistance to secession	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
30. (continued)	• Identify and analyze the non-military events of the Civil War. - Political Example: creation of black military units - Economic Example: Homestead Act, Morrill-Land Grant Act - Cultural Example: draft opposition, Emancipation Proclamation - Legal Example: suspension of the Writ of Habeus Corpus • Examine the military defeat of the Confederacy. - Geographic Examples: Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, Sherman's March - Political Gettysburg Address - Economic Lee's surrender Cost of war		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
30. (continued)	• Identify and compare the successes and failures of the Reconstruction Era and the emergence of the New South. - Plans for Reconstruction Lincoln's Plan Congressional Plan - Radical Reconstruction Examples: Southern Military Districts, Black Codes, carpetbaggers, scalawags, organized resistance groups - Presidency of U. S. Grant - End of Reconstruction Examples: election of 1876, Compromise of 1877 - The New South Politics Industrialization Race relations Examples: Jim Crow Laws Black cultural structures Examples: schools, churches, and family		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
31. Examine the military defeat of the Confederacy. • Geographic, political, economic factors • Battles Examples: Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Sherman's March • Lincoln's Gettysburg Address • Alabama's involvement and key personalities Examples: Joseph Wheeler, Port of Mobile • Lee's surrender at Appomattox Courthouse • Costs of war Examples: human costs, devastation of land	IV-1 Identify and evaluate events, causes, and effects of the Civil War Era. • Recognize and analyze the factors leading to sectional division. - Compromise of 1850 - Fugitive Slave Act - Kansas-Nebraska Act - Formation of Republican Party - Dred Scott Decision - John Brown Raid • Identify and relate the election of Lincoln to the division of the nation. - Background Issues debated Democratic Party split - Secession and the federal response Examples: formation of Confederacy (Note: include Montgomery, Alabama), Ft. Sumter, Northern goals, Southern goals - Northern Alabama's perspective on secession (Note: include Winston County, Alabama, and western counties of Virginia) Pockets of resistance to secession		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
31. (continued)	• Identify and analyze the non-military events of the Civil War. - Political Example: creation of black military units - Economic Example: Homestead Act, Morrill-Land Grant Act - Cultural Example: draft opposition, Emancipation Proclamation - Legal Example: suspension of the Writ of Habeus Corpus • Examine the military defeat of the Confederacy. - Geographic Examples: Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, Sherman's March - Political Gettysburg Address - Economic Lee's surrender Cost of war		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
31. (continued)	• Identify and compare the successes and failures of the Reconstruction Era and the emergence of the New South. - Plans for Reconstruction Lincoln's Plan Congressional Plan - Radical Reconstruction Examples: Southern Military Districts, Black Codes, carpetbaggers, scalawags, organized resistance groups - Presidency of U. S. Grant - End of Reconstruction Examples: election of 1876, Compromise of 1877 - The New South Politics Industrialization Race relations Examples: Jim Crow Laws Black cultural structures Examples: schools, churches, and family		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
32. Explain the failings and accomplishments of the Reconstruction Era and its impact on life in the twentieth century. • Plans for Reconstruction - Lincoln's plan - Johnson's plan - Congressional plan • Radical Reconstruction Examples: Southern Military Districts; Black Codes; carpetbaggers; scalawags; Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments; organized resistance groups; Morrill Land-Grant Act (Auburn University) • Election of Ulysses S. Grant • End of Reconstruction Examples: rise of Birmingham (1871-72), election of 1876, Compromise of 1877 • New South - Politics - Industrialization - Race relations Examples: Jim Crow Laws, survival of Black cultural structures	IV-1 Identify and evaluate events, causes, and effects of the Civil War Era. • Recognize and analyze the factors leading to sectional division. - Compromise of 1850 - Fugitive Slave Act - Kansas-Nebraska Act - Formation of Republican Party - Dred Scott Decision - John Brown Raid • Identify and relate the election of Lincoln to the division of the nation. - Background Issues debated Democratic Party split - Secession and the federal response Examples: formation of Confederacy (Note: include Montgomery, Alabama), Ft. Sumter, Northern goals, Southern goals - Northern Alabama's perspective on secession (Note: include Winston County, Alabama, and western counties of Virginia) Pockets of resistance to secession	X	

936

937

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
32. (continued)	• Identify and analyze the non-military events of the Civil War. - Political Example: creation of black military units - Economic Example: Homestead Act, Morrill-Land Grant Act - Cultural Example: draft opposition, Emancipation Proclamation - Legal Example: suspension of the Writ of Habeus Corpus • Examine the military defeat of the Confederacy. - Geographic Examples: Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, Sherman's March - Political Gettysburg Address - Economic Lee's surrender Cost of war		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
32. (continued)	• Identify and compare the successes and failures of the Reconstruction Era and the emergence of the New South. - Plans for Reconstruction Lincoln's Plan Congressional Plan - Radical Reconstruction Examples: Southern Military, Districts, Black Codes, carpetbaggers, scalawags, organized resistance groups - Presidency of U. S. Grant - End of Reconstruction Examples: election of 1876, Compromise of 1877 - The New South Politics Industrialization Race relations Example: Jim Crow Laws Black cultural structures Examples: schools, churches, and family		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
The Development of the Industrial United States: 1877 - 1900			
33. Discuss the progression of industrialism and the business world in America and its impact on society. • Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers • Governmental support and protection Examples: industrial interests, tariffs and labor policies, subsidies to railroad lines • New industries Examples: oil, electricity • Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, Bell and the telephone, penny press, Marconi's radio • Early industry and the role of labor in Alabama Examples: iron and steel, railroad, lumber, shipping, coal, textiles, convict leasing, immigrants • Monopolies and mergers Examples: robber barons; Rockefeller; Carnegie; concentration of wealth; economic and political power; alliance with press and politics	V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization - Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers - Sources of power for new industries Examples: oil, electricity - Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio - Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping textiles, convict leasing	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
33. (continued) • Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger	- Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie - Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, HoratioAlger - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used) Geographic (Note: population Maps may be used) Examples: from farm to Factory Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions • Identify, explain, and relate the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive Movement. - Characteristics - Social Role of women		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
33. (continued)	Muckrakers Examples: *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair, *History of the Standard Oil Company* by Ida Tarbell - Public education Example: Horace Mann - The Niagara Movement W.E.B. DuBois National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) - Atlanta Exposition/Compromise - Tuskegee Institute Booker T. Washington George Washington Carver - Political *Plessy v. Ferguson* - Alabama's 1901 Constitution - Progressive Constitutional Amendments and impact 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
33. (continued)	- Progressive leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson Examples: antitrust laws such as the Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission, labor reforms, conservation movements, Federal Reserve system - Election of 1912		
34. Analyze the cause and effect of urbanization in the late 1800s. • Geographic Examples: movement from farm to city, arrival of 25 million immigrants, migration of Blacks to North and Midwest, growth of urban centers • Political Examples: Rutherford B. Hayes, James Garfield, Grover Cleveland	V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization - Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers - Sources of power for new industries Examples: oil, electricity - Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
34. (continued) • Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, controls and restrictions on immigration, McKinley Tariff Act, Gold standard • Cultural Examples: growth of urban-ethnic neighborhoods, institutions, trades, occupations, education, religion, social reformers	- Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing - Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie - Ideologies of business Example: Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used) Geographic (Note: population Maps may be used) Examples: from farm to factory Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
34. (continued)	• Identify, explain, and relate the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive Movement. - Characteristics - Social Role of women Muckrakers Examples: *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair, *History of the Standard Oil Company* by Ida Tarbell - Public education Example: Horace Mann - The Niagara Movement W.E.B. DuBois National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) - Atlanta Exposition/Compromise - Tuskegee Institute Booker T. Washington George Washington Carver - Political *Plessy v. Ferguson* - Alabama's 1901 Constitution - Progressive Constitutional Amendments and impact 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
34. (continued)	- Progressive leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson Examples: antitrust laws such as the Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission, labor reforms, conservation movements, Federal Reserve system - Election of 1912		
35. Evaluate the impact of closing the frontier. • Native American tribes Examples: new states, U. S. Army and Indian conflicts, Dawes Severalty Act, buffalo annihilation, geographic impact • Settlement of the Midwest Examples: steel plow, windmill, revolver, barbwire, railroad	V-1 Identify and evaluate the events that led to the settlement of the West. • Identify and explain the closing of the frontier and the transition from an agrarian society to an industrial nation during the 1800s. - Indian tribes Examples: new states, U.S. Army and Indian conflicts, buffalo annihilation, and geographic impact - Settlement of the Midwest/immigrant movement Examples: steel plow, windmill, revolver, barbed wire, and railroad		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
35. (continued)	- Changing role of the American farmers Examples: early mechanization of agriculture, farmers' grievances, American agrarian rebellion, Populist Movement, and Alabama farmers		
36. Explain the transition from an agrarian society to an industrial nation throughout the nineteenth century. • The changing role of the American farmer Examples: early mechanization of agriculture, farmers' grievances, American agrarian rebellion, Populist Movement, Alabama farmers and the Populist Movement	V-1 Identify and evaluate the events that led to the settlement of the West. • Identify and explain the closing of the frontier and the transition from an agrarian society to an industrial nation during the 1800s. - Indian tribes Examples: new states, U.S. Army and Indian conflicts, buffalo annihilation, and geographic impact - Settlement of the Midwest/immigrant movement Examples: steel plow, windmill, revolver, barbed wire, and railroad		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
36. (continued)	- Changing role of the American farmers Examples: early mechanization of agriculture, farmers' grievances, American agrarian rebellion, Populist Movement, and Alabama farmers		
37. Review key events at the end of the nineteenth century.			

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
UNITED STATES STUDIES AND GEOGRAPHY: 1900 to Present **CONTENT STANDARDS** **The Emergence of Modern America: 1900-1930**			
1. Evaluate the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive Movement. • Characteristics of Progressivism • Role of women • Muckrakers Examples: *History of the Standard Oil Company* by Ida Tarbell, *The Shame of the Cities* by Lincoln Steffens, *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair • Municipal state reforms • Public education • The Niagara Movement - W.E.B. DuBois - NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) • Atlanta Exposition/Compromise • Tuskegee Institute - Booker T. Washington - George Washington Carver • *Plessy v. Ferguson* • Alabama's 1901 Constitution	V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Identify, explain, and relate the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive Movement. - Characteristics - Social Role of women Muckrakers Examples: *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair, *History of The Standard Oil Company* by Ida Tarbell Public education Example: Horace Mann - The Niagara Movement W.E.B. DuBois National Association for The Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
1. (continued)	- Atlanta Exposition/Compromise - Tuskegee Institute Booker T. Washington George Washington Carver - Political *Plessy v. Ferguson* - Alabama's 1901 Constitution - Progressive Constitutional Amendments and impact 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th Amendments		
2. Evaluate the presidential leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson in terms of their effectiveness in obtaining passage of reform measures. Examples: antitrust laws, labor reforms, income tax, stock-market regulation, conservation movement, economic reforms, federal reserve system	V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. - Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers - Sources of power for new industries Examples: oil, electricity	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
2. (continued)	- Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio - Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing - Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie - Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used) Geographic (Note: population maps may be used) Examples: from farm to factory Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
2. (continued)	• Identify, explain, and relate the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive Movement. - Characteristics - Social Role of women Muckrakers Examples: *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair, *History of the Standard Oil Company* by Ida Tarbell Public education Example: Horace Mann - The Niagara Movement W.E.B. DuBois National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) - Atlanta Exposition/Compromise - Tuskegee Institute Booker T. Washington George Washington Carver - Political *Plessy v. Ferguson* - Alabama's 1901 Constitution		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
2. (continued)	- Progressive Constitutional Amendments and impact 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments - Progressive leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson Examples: antitrust laws such as the Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission, labor reforms, conservation movements, Federal Reserve System - Election of 1912		
3. Describe how constitutional amendments reflected the ideals of the Progressive Movement. • Sixteenth Amendment • Seventeenth Amendment • Eighteenth Amendment • Nineteenth Amendment	V-2 Evaluate the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. • Describe the concepts, developments, and consequences of industrialization and urbanization. - Geographic factors that influenced industrialization Examples: natural resources, mountains, rivers		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
3. (continued)	- Sources of power for new industries Examples: oil, electricity - Communication Revolution Examples: transatlantic cable, telephone, radio - Early industry/role of labor in Alabama (Note: Alabama maps may be used) Examples: iron, steel, coal, railroad, lumber, shipping, textiles, convict leasing - Monopolies/mergers Examples: Robber barons, Rockefeller, Carnegie - Ideologies of business Examples: Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger - Urbanization in the late 1800s (Note: photos, political cartoons, and graphs may be used) Geographic (Note: population maps may be used) Examples: from farm to factory		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
3. (continued)	Economic Examples: immigrant labor, child labor, female labor, labor unions, labor strikes, immigration restrictions • Identify, explain, and relate the accomplishments and limitations of the Progressive Movement. - Characteristics - Social Role of women Muckrakers Examples: *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair, *History of the Standard Oil Company* by Ida Tarbell Public education Example: Horace Mann - The Niagara Movement W.E.B. DuBois National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) - Atlanta Exposition/Compromise - Tuskegee Institute Booker T. Washington George Washington Carver		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
3. (continued)	- Political *Plessy v. Ferguson* - Alabama's 1901 Constitution - Progressive Constitutional Amendments and impact 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments - Progressive leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson Examples: antitrust laws such as the Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission, labor reforms, conservation movements, Federal Reserve System - Election of 1912		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
4. Analyze the rationale for American imperialism and the resulting territorial expansion. • Social Darwinism • Expanding capitalism • Global balances of power • Hawaiian Islands • Pago Pago • Spanish-American War Examples: yellow press, Rough Riders, Alabama's involvement, Admiral Dewey and the Battle of Manila Bay, Cuba and the Philippines • The Open Door Policy • The Panama Canal Example: William C. Gorgas • Roosevelt's Corollary	VI-1 Evaluate the causes of World War I. • Socioeconomic climate of the United States • European economy • Nationalism, Imperialism, Militarism • Nationalism, Imperialism, Militarism • Identify and explain American imperialism and territorial expansion prior to World War I. - Search for raw materials - Global balance of power - Hawaiian Islands - Spanish American War Examples: yellow press, Rough Riders, Cuba and the Philippines - Open Door Policy - Panama Canal Example: William C. Gorgas - Roosevelt's Corollary		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
4. (continued)	• Identify and analyze America's involvement in World War I. - Causes of the war: long term and immediate - Causes of the United States' entry into the war - Mobilization - American military role (Note: no specific battles) - Homefront - Technological innovations - Treaty of Versailles • Trace and explain global transformation: European nationalism and Western imperialism. - Economic roots of imperialism - Imperialist ideology Nationalism and militarism: Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary Social Darwinism Racism - European colonialism and rivalries in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East - United States imperialism Examples: Philippines, Cuba, Central America		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
5. Discuss major aspects of America's involvement in World War I. • Causes of the war • Causes of the United States' entry into the war • Mobilization/homefront • American military role • Homefront • Technological innovations • Alabama's involvement • Treaty of Versailles	VI-1 Evaluate the causes of World War I. • Socioeconomic climate of the United States • European economy • Nationalism, Imperialism, Militarism • Identify and explain American imperialism and territorial expansion prior to World War I. - Search for raw materials - Global balance of power - Hawaiian Islands - Spanish American War Examples: Yellow press, Rough Riders, Cuba and the Philippines - Open Door Policy - Panama Canal Example: William C. Gorgas - Roosevelt's Corollary • Identify and analyze America's involvement in World War I. - Causes of the war: long term and immediate	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
5. (continued)	- Causes of the United States' entry into the war - Mobilization - American military role (Note: no specific battles) - Homefront - Technological innovations - Treaty of Versailles		
6. Investigate America's rejection of world leadership following World War I. • Woodrow Wilson's administration • League of Nations • Republican political philosophy • Conservatism under the Harding and Coolidge administrations	VI-2 Analyze the effects of World War I. • America's rejection of world leadership • American culture • Racial conflicts • Identify and analyze the course and consequences of World War I. - Course Plans Attrition on the Western front Technology - Consequences Political Social Economic - Post World War I Era League of Nations Wilson's support and congressional rejection - Unfinished business World War II		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
7. Analyze major characteristics of American culture during the Roaring Twenties. • Arts and humanities - American writers - Harlem Renaissance - Jazz Age Example: W. C. Handy - Mass entertainment • Technological innovations Examples: aviation, automobiles, home appliances • Underside of the 1920s Examples: poverty, unorganized labor force, decline in farm incomes, conditions in Alabama, invalidation of anti-child labor laws, prohibition, racism • Women's issues Examples: Margaret Sanger - birth control; flappers - Zelda Fitzgerald	VI-2 Analyze the effects of World War I. • America's rejection of world leadership • American culture • Racial conflicts • Identify and analyze the course and consequences of World War I. - Course Plans Attrition on the Western front Technology - Consequences Political Social Economic - Post World War I Era League of Nations Wilson's support and congressional rejection - Unfinished business World War II	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
7. (continued)	• Identify and explain the development of post-war American culture. - Roaring Twenties Arts and humanities American writers Harlem Renaissance Jazz age Example: W. C. Handy Mass entertainment Technological innovations Examples: aviation, automobiles, home appliances Underside of the 1920s Examples: poverty, unorganized labor force, decline in farm incomes, conditions in Alabama, invalidation of anti-child labor laws, prohibition, racism Women' issues Examples: Margaret Sanger, Zelda Fitzgerald		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
7. (continued)	• Identify and explain the development of post-war American culture. - Racial and ethnic conflict - 1920s and 1930s Red scare Sacco and Vanzetti case Ku Klux Klan activities Black migration to northern cities Racial violence Examples: riots and lynchings Immigration laws of the 1920s		
8. Analyze racial and ethnic conflict during the 1920s and 1930s in the state and nation. • Red scare • Sacco and Vanzetti case • Ku Klux Klan activities • Black migration to northern cities • Racial violence Examples: riots, lynchings • Immigration laws of 1920s	VI-2 Analyze the effects of World War I. • America's rejection of world leadership • American culture • Racial conflicts • Identify and analyze the course and consequences of World War I. - Course Plans Attrition on the Western front Technology	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
8. (continued)	- Consequences Political Social Economic - Post World War I Era League of Nations Wilson's support and congressional rejection - Unfinished business World War II • Identify and explain the development of post-war American culture. - Roaring Twenties Arts and humanities American writers Harlem Renaissance Jazz age Example: W. C. Handy Mass entertainment Technological innovations Examples: aviation, automobiles, home appliances Underside of the 1920s Examples: poverty, unorganized labor force, decline in farm incomes, conditions in Alabama, invalidation of anti-child labor laws, prohibition, racism		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
8. (continued)	Women' issues Examples: Margaret Sanger, Zelda Fitzgerald		
The Great Depression and World War II: 1929-1945			
9. Assess the early years of the Great Depression including the causes of the Depression. • Disparity of income • Limited government regulation of business • Stock market speculation • Herbert Hoover's administration • Collapse of farm economy • Communists in Alabama • Impact on Alabama's economy	VII-1 Analyze the advent and impact of the Great Depression and the New Deal on American life. • Political • Economic • Social • Identify and analyze the causes of the Great Depression. - Disparity of income - Stock market speculation - Collapse of farm economy • Identify and analyze the course of the Great Depression and its impact on American life. - Geographic (Note: maps included) Examples: Dust Bowl, Southern Appalachian region, Tennessee Valley, impact on Alabama economy - Hoover's administration - Political and economic FDR's New Deal program	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
9. (continued)	Examples: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), Social Security, National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), Works Progress Administration (WPA), Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Fair Labor Standards Act - Cultural Examples: movies, radio, Fireside chats, homelessness, malnutrition		
10. Describe the impact of the Great Depression on American life. • Geographic Examples: dust bowl, southern Appalachian region, Tennessee Valley - Hoover's administration - FDR's New Deal programs • Political • Economic - FDR's New Deal programs • Keynesian Economics • Cultural Examples: religion, literature, entertainment, technology, homelessness, malnutrition, Eleanor Roosevelt	VII-1 Analyze the advent and impact of the Great Depression and the New Deal on American life. • Political • Economic • Social • Identify and analyze the causes of the Great Depression. - Disparity of income - Stock market speculation - Collapse of farm economy	X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
10. (continued)	• Identify and analyze the course of the Great Depression and its impact on American life. - Geographic (Note: maps included) Examples: dust bowl, Southern Appalachian region, Tennessee Valley, impact on Alabama economy - Hoover's administration - Political and economic FDR's New Deal program Examples: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), Social Security, National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), Works Progress Administration (WPA), Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Fair Labor Standards Act - Cultural Examples: movies, radio, Fireside chats, homelessness, malnutrition		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
11. Analyze America's involvement in World War II. • Causes of the war - Gathering storms in Europe/Asia - Invasion of Pearl Harbor • Neutrality and isolationism • Homefront • Military participation Examples: Stalingrad and Leningrad, Coral Sea and Midway, North Africa, invasion of Normandy, MacArthur and the Philippines, Hiroshima and Nagasaki • Military and political leaders • Holocaust • Participation in the peace process • Alabama's involvement Examples: Tuskegee Airmen, Alabamians in the war, Aliceville POW Camp, growth of Mobile, Birmingham steel, military bases	VII-2 Analyze America's involvement in World War II. • Identify and analyze America's involvement in World War II. - Causes Europe Munich Conference Invasion of Poland Asia Japanese expansion Attack on Pearl Harbor - Homefront Women's participation: Industry and volunteerism Rationing War bonds Japanese internment - Political leaders Examples: FDR, Stalin, Churchill, Hitler, Mussolini		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
12. Analyze the impact of World War II on life in America. • Industrialization of the country • Women in the work force • Black and white migration from the South • Racial and ethnic tensions in the country - Japanese internment • Scientific and technological developments • Expanding middle class • Veterans' benefits	VII-2 Analyze America's involvement in World War II. • Identify and analyze America's involvement in World Ware II. - Causes Europe Munich Conference Invasion of Poland Asia Japanese expansion Attack on Pear Harbor - Homefront Women's participation: Industry and volunteerism Rationing War bonds Japanese internment - Political leaders Examples: FDR, Stalin, Churchill, Hitler, Mussolini - Military participation Turning points Examples: Stalingrad, Midway, North Africa, Normandy Military leaders Eisenhower MacArthur - Holocaust Liberation of Concentration camps		

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
12. (continued)	- Scientific and technological developments Atomic bomb: Hiroshima and Nagaski • Compare America's involvement in World War II to World War I.		
Post-war United States: 1945 to the Early 1970s			
13. Evaluate the results of World War II on America's foreign policy. • Militant communism • Containment Policy "Truman Doctrine" • Marshall Plan • Soviet blockade of Berlin • Alliance System - NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) - SEATO (Southeast Asia Treaty Organization) - OAS (Organization of American States) • Cold War - McCarthyism		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
14. Discuss the significant domestic and foreign events and issues of the postwar presidents through the 1950s. • Harry S. Truman's administration - Military affairs - GI Bill - Desegregation of military • Fair Deal • Korean War • Domino Theory • Central Intelligence Agency • Dwight D. Eisenhower's Administration - Expansion of social security and unemployment compensation - Federal Highway Act, 1956 - Castro revolution in Cuba		X	
15. Examine change and conflict in American culture after 1945 (Baby Boom). • Arts and humanities • Ethnic and racial - *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* - Rosa Parks and the bus boycott - Martin Luther King, Jr. - Civil Rights Act of 1957 - Desegregation - Little Rock Central High School • Family and social life Examples: Beat Generation, consumer culture, television age		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
15. (continued) • Alabama politics - One-party political system - Poll tax - Dixiecrats			
16. Examine the political and social significance of John F. Kennedy's administration (New Frontier). • New Frontier - Peace Corps - Space Program (NASA) Examples: Alabama Space and Rocket Center, Werner von Braun • Civil Rights Movement - Role of Black political groups Examples: NAACP, CORE, SCLC, SNCC - Birmingham demonstrations - King's march on Washington - Alabama's response Examples: George Wallace, Eugene "Bull" Connor, Martin Luther King, Jr. • Cold War - Bay of Pigs - Cuban Missile Crisis - Nuclear Test Ban Treaty - Berlin Wall - Vietnam - 16,000 military advisors • Assassination		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
Contemporary United States: 1964 to the Present 17. Analyze domestic and foreign policies of Lyndon B. Johnson's presidency (Great Society). • Civil Rights Movement - Civil Rights Act of 1964 - Selma-to-Montgomery March 1965 - Voting Rights Act of 1965 - Martin Luther King, Jr. assassination - Watts Riot • "Great Society" - Medicare and Medicaid - Office of Economic Opportunity - Job Corps - Housing and urban renewal - Head Start - Education aid • Vietnam War - Gulf of Tonkin Resolution - Opposition to Vietnam War - Tet offensive - Alabamians and the war Example: Jeremiah Denton		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
18. Examine the social and cultural upheavals of the 1960's and 1970's and their long-lasting consequences. • Selective Service/draft • Ethnic and racial relations - Urban upheaval - Black Power movement - Hispanic and Native American militancy • Family and social life - Youth and academic culture - Decline of traditional nuclear family - Feminism • Environmental concerns in Alabama		X	
19. Analyze the foreign and domestic policies of Richard M. Nixon's presidency. • Foreign policy - Vietnam - China - Soviet Union • Domestic policy - Inflation - Civil rights Examples: Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), Affirmative Action - Politics Example: Watergate		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
19. (continued) - Environmental Examples: Clean Air Act, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Endangered Species Act			
20. Analyze the significant issues of Gerald Ford's and Jimmy Carter's administrations. • Economic issues - Taxpayers' revolt - Inflation - Energy crisis - Unemployment - Unfavorable balance of trade • Foreign policy - Middle East - Grain embargo - Iranian hostage crisis		X	
21. Analyze the foreign and domestic policies of Ronald Reagan's administration. • Domestic policy - Budget issues - "Reaganomics" • Foreign policy - Iranian hostage crisis - Cold War reheated - Libya - Strategic Defense Initiative - Iran-Contra scandal		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
22. Analyze significant issues during George Bush's and Bill Clinton's presidencies. • Foreign issues - Gorbachev and Soviet liberalization - Berlin Wall and Germany's reunification - Decline of communism - Cold War ends - Break up of USSR - Gulf War • Domestic issues - Economic issues - Federal deficit/national debt - Savings and Loan failures - Recession, bankruptcies, "downsizing" • Political issues - Election of 1992 - Congressional election of 1994 - Election of 1996 - Election of 1998 • Cultural issues Examples: welfare reform, Medicaid, Medicare		X	

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies	*Alabama High School Graduation Exam*	Stanford 9	Local
23. Examine significant changes in American society and their effect on Alabama from the 1990s to the present. Examples: women's vote, Great Depression, New Deal, World War II, Civil Rights Movement		X	
24. Examine significant changes in contemporary American society from a geographic, political, cultural, and economic perspective. Examples: migration, immigration, information revolution, international treaties		X	